

JANUARY 16, 1915.

ALL GUNS



LINE AID
OF AMERICA

DUSTING
TLESS



BSTITUTES



WORLD'S NEWS

IN TODAY'S TIMES.

ENTITLED, CLASSIFIED AND INDEXED.

Great Events of Yesterday: (1) Italy's Rejection of American Aid for the Earthquake Victims. (2) The (3) Villa's Prediction of War Between the United States and Americans. (4) Congress. (5) The Santo (6) The Wheat Market.

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For Caucasus.

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Po Pois; Verse.

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San City Hall, Courts.

SUMMARY.

One Wind at 5 p.m.

Thermometer 15 min.

40 deg.; instant, 48 deg.

Latitude, heavy frost in

for remote weather re-

port.

Gen. Huribide yesterday conveyed his thanks to Mr. Wilson for aiding him to escape the Villa assassins in Mexico.

THE GREAT WAR. The Situation to Date: New operations of the Russian army.

in the west the policy of attacks and counter attacks is still in vogue.

Russians continue to harry the Turks on the border of Trans-Caucasia.

COMMENT ON THE SITUATION.

As for the proposed participation of Rumania and Italy in the great European war nothing is now being said in the war dispatches although at last accounts it seemed so near that one wonders how the correspondents ever got away from the correspondence. Red Cross money is being sent to Italy to care for earthquake victims while Italian troops are being employed as a service corps in the district affected by the seismic catastrophe. The seat of the Germans in driving out in day or so the French from positions the French captured only after a fortnight of hard fighting along the Alame is still the wonder event in the western theater of war.

KAISER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Thought he was Surrounded by French Soldiers Until Told They Were Only Prisoners.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.) ROTTERDAM (via London) Jan. 15.—The Cologne Gazette prints a letter written by a German soldier who is serving on the western battle front. He writes of a visit made by Emperor William to the trenches. His Majesty, the soldier says, was in the best of spirits and in good health. The writer continues:

"He made a splendid speech. He went to a cave and inspected conditions there, and drank wine with an artillery officer. When he was back again he was starting to see a full company of French soldiers passing, and he drew back instinctively. His surprise was dispelled only when an officer remarked:

"They are only prisoners. Your Majesty."

We have moved to the new building on Hill Street, just across from the old building. We are now occupying the entire building, which is now available for our use. We are now occupying the entire building, which is now available for our use.

LOS ANGELES. Siamese

and Chinese

and Japanese

and Korean

and Indian

and African

and Australian

and New Zealand

and South Africa

and Australia

and New Zealand

and South Africa</

MARCONI'S STORY OF EARTHQUAKE.

Declares Disaster is Worse Than that at Messina.

Avezzano Survivors Unable to Relieve Suffering.

Great Inventor Says Town is Ground to Powder.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.
ROME, Jan. 15.—William Marconi, who returned here today from Avezzano on board the train with King Victor Emmanuel, declared words were insufficient to describe the horrors he had witnessed. The town had been leveled, he said, and those of its residents who had escaped death in the disaster, now were destitute.

"King Victor Emmanuel told me," Marconi said, "that he had visited the scene of all the earthquake disasters in Italy since he was a child, but this one surpassed all others, even including Messina. The King and his survivors of Avezzano were only between 2 and 3 per cent. of its population, while in Messina, one-third of the people escaped."

Describing the damage done in Avezzano, Marconi said: "Avezzano has ceased to exist. In Messina there had been destruction of the palaces along the sea front, giving one the impression that they are still intact; their facades having survived the shock, while only their interiors fell in. Not so, with Avezzano. No part there remains except. It seems as though the town had been ground to powder by some gigantic machine."

PEOPLES HELPLESS.

The people of Avezzano, according to Marconi, had abandoned their houses to take the bodies of the dead from their wreckage and are giving their entire attention to trying to rescue the living, who are prisoners in the debris. The catastrophe was of such vast proportions Marconi said that no organization of men could possibly have done anything to give relief. The people were in despair at their powerlessness to render aid to those who called for help from their places of entombment.

"During the first day of the disaster," Marconi continued, "the rescuers were so few they could not even afford to leave the houses from which cries of distress came, and planted poles here and there at such spots, hoping to return later with adequate forces of men to release the imprisoned persons. When would be the day, however, when the voices were stilled and the poles were merely markers of spots under which lay the dead."

HEARD VICTIM'S CRIES.

Marconi personally heard coming from under the ruins of the girls' school in Avezzano the voices of two of the pupils imploring aid. The girls said they were uninjured. They were protected from injury by a piano under which they had fallen and which became wedged in the wreckage. They acted as a sort of a prop for the tumbling fall of the schoolhouse. At first choked by dust and later numbed by cold, they had remained for two days without nourishment and in spite of the strenuous efforts of the rescuers the girls were still prisoners when Marconi left Avezzano for Rome.

Prior to his departure, Marconi said he endeavored to make arrangements for money to attempt to extract several points among the debris and which, he added, undoubtedly had burned to death some of the victims. The difficulty of fighting the flames was so enormous that the water was almost entirely lacking in the town.

Mr. Marconi left Rome tonight for London.

SCARLET FEVER ATTACKS QUEEN.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.
MADRID (via London) Jan. 15.—It was made known in Madrid this afternoon that Queen Victoria of Spain is confined to her apartments with scarlet fever.

Hydrometric.

SEINE IS AT FLOOD TIDE; PARIS SITUATION SERIOUS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
PARIS, Jan. 15.—Unless the weather improves, the Seine floods will soon become serious, apart from the effects of the obstruction of the coal supply through the impossibility of moving barges up stream from Rouen. The Tamps announced that Paris steamers would be discontinued until the river falls a contingency which seems probable as the hydrometric reports from Troyes, up the river, show an eight-foot rise in the Seine.

Money Ready.

ITALY DECLINES ASSISTANCE FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The American Red Cross today decided, after a conference, to send \$20,000 immediately to the Italian Red Cross and to ask President Wilson, as head of the organization, to issue an appeal to the people of the United States for funds to aid the earthquake sufferers.

Dispatches from Rome from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page placed the dead between 12,000 and 15,000, and the seriously injured at about the same number. The Ambassador said he had inquired of the Italian government if aid was needed, but was told that Italy was not accepting assistance

ITALIANS RUSH TO AID COUNTRYMEN.

LOCAD COLONY RAISING LARGE FUND TO SEND BACK HOME.

Italian citizens of Los Angeles have already rallied to the support of their afflicted countrymen, despite the fact that not even the Consul has received any sort of definite report of the seriousness of the catastrophe that has overtaken Italy.

"We have no definite news of what appears in the daily papers," said Giovanni Pluma, Italian Consul in Los Angeles.

"Realizing the necessity for prompt action which we are taking, the leading Italians of Los Angeles have formed a relief committee, which is already busily engaged in taking up subscriptions to be forwarded to the Red Cross Society of Italy. There are now numbered and organized in the local colonies, which numbers about 16,000 persons, who have come here from the cities and districts that have been devastated and ruined in the catastrophe. Many of them will have money, relatives, relatives, and others will find that their dear ones have been injured for life, perhaps or lost all of their property. For these we will try and afford succor from here direct."

The subscription blanks are to be found in any of the mercantile establishments conducted by the leading Italians of Los Angeles, and no one is barred from making donations. Donations are to be sent to the Red Cross Society of this city, is also assisting, and later on will be in charge of a number of benefit performances, which will be given to assist in raising funds, to be concentrated with what taken in more compact organizations of the relief committee, various churches and societies. This action will be deferred for a few days yet until some personal word is received from the foreign country, to see what measures are best for assisting the work.

STILL HOPE MOANS IN AVEZZANO RUINS.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
PARIS, Jan. 15, 5:35 p.m.—Fine weather is facilitating the rescue work being carried on by soldiers in the towns of Avezzano, L'Aquila, and Salerno, according to the Associated Press. The Haves Agency says that it is at the scene. Last night it was very cold, but the work continued, many of the soldiers laboring continuously for hours.

It has been confirmed that the number of survivors in Avezzano represents a tenth part of the population, the correspondents say. Books and still more books are to be sent to the relief committee, various churches and societies. This action will be deferred for a few days yet until some personal word is received from the foreign country, to see what measures are best for assisting the work.

MAID CLERIC SHOOTS HIS TWO COMPANIONS ON GOLDEN STATE LIMITED.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH]
EL PASO, Jan. 15.—Suddenly becoming violently insane, H. F. French, a mail clerk on the Golden State Limited from Los Angeles, shot and killed his two companions in the mail car, this morning while the train was running between Tucumcari, N. M., and Dalhart, Tex.

French was armed with a high-powered automatic pistol, and, when the others were working with their backs to him, he opened fire on them. It required the combined efforts of the train crew to overpower him, and for a while it was feared that he might have succeeded in killing himself with his pistol.

French formerly ran between El Paso and Los Angeles, and is well known here, where he owns considerable property. He was taken from the train at Dalhart. His victims will recover.

DONALD LOWRIE VICTIM OF PLOT?

PLEADS GUILTY TO CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS, BUT SAYS HE WAS DRUGGED.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
BACRAMENTO, Jan. 15.—Under a suspension of the rules a resolution expressing profound sympathy for the people of Italy, because of the terrible earthquake, was passed by the Senate today if an appeal for aid is made, was unanimously passed by the Senate today and sent with a rush order to the Assembly, where it was likewise approved.

The full text of the resolution has been telegraphed to the Italian Ambassador at Washington.

TWENTY NUNS DEAD IN CHURCH.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
NAPLES, Jan. 15.—Rescuing gangs today brought out numerous victims of the earthquake who had been buried in the Church of Santa Restituta, the patron saint of the town of Sora, a suburb of Naples. Bodies of the nuns were unrecognizable, and frequently are claimed as bodies of relatives by different persons.

During the night the work of rescue was continued by torchlight and nerve-racking task. The mutilated bodies of the townspersons extracted from the ruins are being laid along the road which once led to the railway station. Some of the bodies are unrecognizable, and frequently are claimed as bodies of relatives by different persons.

During the night the work of rescue was continued by torchlight and the taskers engaged in relief measures labor night and day to extricate the wounded. They see survivors stand in the shadows of their homes and relatives to be brought out. As the hours go by it is apparent that if any more are lost, they will be rescued alive no time must be lost. Consequently the work of digging is being performed as rapidly as possible.

One girl who had been hanging by her clothing for many hours from an upper floor of a building was finally rescued. Captain Filippo, a prominent resident of Avezzano escaped though his whole family of nine and two servants were buried in the collapse of the dwelling.

Among those brought out were ten nuns, and the priest who had been celebrating mass. Twenty-seven persons, seriously injured, also were rescued.

Three peasants who were found looting wrecked buildings in Sora were arrested today.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.]
MADRID (via Paris) Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Cape Finisterre says the steamer *Alfonso XIII* collided today in a fog. The Fuhooh bank, but the Massilia rescued all her crew, and continued to Gibraltar.

The steamer *Massilia* belongs to the Anchor Line, of the Mediterranean.

When the girls were still prisoners when Marconi left Avezzano for Rome.

Prior to his departure, Marconi said he endeavored to make arrangements for money to attempt to extract several points among the debris and which, he added, undoubtedly had burned to death some of the victims. The girls said they were uninjured. They were protected from injury by a piano under which they had fallen and which became wedged in the wreckage. They acted as a sort of a prop for the tumbling fall of the schoolhouse. At first choked by dust and later numbed by cold, they had remained for two days without nourishment and in spite of the strenuous efforts of the rescuers the girls were still prisoners when Marconi left Avezzano for Rome.

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[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

from any foreign country. No Americans have been reported among the killed or injured.

The Watchman from Mr. Page says: "Latest reports of earthquake from semi-official sources place dead at between 12,000 and 15,000 and seriously injured at about as many more; press reports put the dead at 15,000."

"I have expressed our profound sympathy. To informal inquiry whether more substantial aid is needed, am told by government that while deeply grieved for innocent and non-aggressive people of foreign countries. No Americans far as yet reported among injured. Owing to interruption single railway penetrating devastated zone information difficult. Have sent members of staff to region to report."

The Senate concurred in the House bill appropriating \$50,000 for the Montana exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

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WORK OF RESCUE NERVE-RACKING.

Senators and Deputies Help Extricate the Bodies.

Woman Buried as if in a Mass of Damp Cement.

Village of Artists' Models is Very Badly Damaged.

BROADEN OUT, SAYS HOUSTON.

Agricultural Secretary Thinks College Students are Narrow-minded.

INT. & P. NIGHT WIRE.]

MANHATTAN (Kan.) Jan. 15.—College students as a rule are narrow-minded, according to David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, who spoke before the students of the Kansas State Agricultural College here today. He urged them to broaden their outlook on life. "Lay a broad foundation in your school work," he said. "Do not despise subjects out of your chosen line; lay a foundation on which you can stand firmly and which will allow you some latitude." Secretary Houston asserted that no student could get the full worth of his college course by studying less than eight hours a day.

MAILED CLOTHES RUSHED FROM THE CAPITAL.

Earthquake.

(Continued from First Page.)

structures presided over by physicians and nurses rushed from the capital and other parts of Italy.

CAUGHT IN WRECKAGE.

It is believed many of those caught in the wreckage were not injured, but perished from cold and hunger or were incinerated in fires which broke out amid the ruins. The number burned probably was largest at Magliano di Marsi, where fires started and there was no water to quench them.

Avezzano apparently suffered most from the disaster. Ten thousand persons in that district are said to have perished, and the entire town has been leveled.

Sora and Frosinone each has 4,000 dead, while at Giordano, near Rome, 3,000 persons are reported to have perished.

RELIEF STORES.

Automobiles containing members of the Roman aristocracy left Rome at intervals throughout the day, carrying relief stores to the stricken villages.

The Duke of Spoleto, president of the Women's Movement in Italy, was among those who went to the stricken districts.

RULES OF CHINA.

Considered Re-Open China to Foreign Trade.

Violation of CHINA.

Rules are to be re-enforced.

Immigration Law.

Hazardous to the health of the Chinese.

COMMONER IS LEAD IN CHINA.

Heeler of the Law.

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BRYAN TUT-TUT IS RUSHED FOR IMPERIAL.

Warns Him not to Interfere in English Oil Field.

Serious Complication Fails at State Department.

Great Destruction Proposed in Senate Bills.

ILLNESS OF RUTHERFORD.

The Judiciary Committee probably has been entrusted with the bulk of the work so far this session, with the County Government Committee a close second. The remainder of the bills are divided about equally among a score or more other committees.

The illness of Assemblyman F. M. Rutherford, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has delayed meeting of that body, but it is understood that committee members will proceed without further postponement by that body early next week.

The Assembly and Senate Education Committees held a brief session today to hear what the State Board of Education had to say in the way of proposed legislation. A number of measures were suggested, chief of which is the creation of vocational courses to meet the requirements of rural districts and the establishment of vocational schools in the centers of large school populations. Further hearings will be held next week.

The Assembly will reconvene Monday at 11 o'clock.

ARMORY FOR NAPA.

A \$15,000 appropriation was asked by Assemblyman Bruck for the construction of a new National Guard Armory at Napa. The bill was introduced yesterday.

Another appropriation measure seeking \$4000 for the construction of buildings on lands of the State Agricultural Experiment Station in Imperial Valley was presented by Assemblyman Bryan after the latter had come to the Senate.

The bill is designed to protect the American oil companies from the spring floods of the Colorado River.

Already the Carranza government practically enforced the embargo on the exportation of oil by a British company.

The British Ambassador urged the Senate to pass a resolution that the oil will proceed without further postponement by that body early next week.

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MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Students who have successfully graduated from legally chartered or reputable medical schools of California and who have received their diplomas would be spared the necessity of taking written examinations before the State Board of Medical Examiners by the provisions of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman W. A. Coogan.

Assemblyman Downing, Socialist of Los Angeles, is the author of another joint resolution presented today calling on the Federal government to take over the operation of all railroads, except canals and telegraph and telephone lines.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

A bill aimed to abolish nepotism by providing misdemeanor penalty or forfeiture of office for judicial officers or State officials who appoint relatives to public posts was presented today by Assemblyman Hiram Ward Brown.

The prospect of a battle between the forces of Gov. Villa and those of Carranza under General Gómez, is expected here to complicate the situation further.

Both sides are anxious to adjourn the Senate for a few days.

The bill, introduced by Senator Bryan, also forbids any child under 18 years of age to enter any dangerous occupation injurious to health.

THE SENATE.

Senate submitted.

BY NIGHT WIRE.

Jan. 15.—Appropriations totaling a total of almost \$100,000,000 will entitle them to a special committee.

Although there are no appropriations of another bill by Scott declares that the law of law of the Senate.

The Spanish American War, made up of contributions to the State Department against the Carranza government, also called attention to the fact that the bill which is reported very great. Dissident State Department has been the Aguilar Petroleum Penn-Mex Oil Company admitted to the without examination.

Insurance companies presented their case and voted to be the most effective to enter a vigorous protest against a raise. In outlining their case Pfehn said:

"The total tax collected from the insurance companies last year is \$1,000,000,000, and the rate is 1.75 per cent. on their premiums. There has been some discussion of a 2 per cent. rate, and should that be the conclusion, it would mean an increase in their taxes of \$35,000."

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The position of the insurance companies was outlined by T. C. Coogan.

"Before the new tax system the largest aggregate collection of taxes

Equalization.

MAY DECREASE EXPRESS TAXES.

Reduction Favored Because Business is Much Less.

But Idea Meets Disapproval from Administration.

Appeal Made to Remedy the Evil of "Jitney Bus."

(By A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 15.—An indication that the State Board of Equalization would favor a reduction in the rate of express companies on account of their greatly reduced business, developed at today's joint committee hearing on the administration revenue and taxation bill.

Prof. Carl C. Pfehn, tax expert of the board, who has adjusted a tentative scale of new tax rates for the corporations paying State revenue, stirred something of a surprise when in discussing the case of the express companies he said:

"Jitney automobiles, too, are threatening our business," he said. "These itinerant automobiles in some cases are taking one-third of our revenue. If street railways can not get protection, the only solution will be corporate ownership, because it will be impossible to get capital for privately owned utilities. The taxes levied on us may be the greatest factor in the question of whether we can live or not."

Banks and general corporations will be heard tomorrow in the last session of the joint hearings on taxation.

from the insurance companies was \$111,900, but in 1911 they paid four times as much taxes, and in 1913 seven times the amount paid under the old system," said Coogan.

"The cost of insurance is 1.75 per cent. on our premiums, but we support the insurance department of the State, which last year cost about \$50,000.

"If you conclude that the insurance companies are not bearing their just burdens you should raise our rates, but in my judgment on the 1.75 rate we are paying our full share. If you increase our rates we will pay more than our due proportion, and more than you will take these facts into consideration and reach a conclusion fair to us."

G. K. Weeks, president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, appealed for a separation of street railways and steam railways into separate classes for taxation, maintaining that the former had an additional burden amounting to an extra 1.75 per cent. of gross earnings to pay to the cities.

JITNEY EVIL.

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Drunkenness Is No Longer a Curse

Because the Nasal Treatment Removes the Craving for Drink in Three Days.

Make up your mind you will stop drinking, now, and spend three days at the Los Angeles Nasal Institute, 1120 Olive Street, or at home, taking the Nasal Treatment. It is purely vegetable and administered internally—hypodermic injection of vegetable extract. If you have a desire for tobacco, drink is always dangerous. Call, write or phone G. U. Neal, Manager, for full information. The Nasal Institute is one of the most splendid Nasal Institutes in the principal cities of the world. Phone: Broadway 4603, A-4972. All drug habits treated.

Severe Blood Troubles Vanish

With Magic Effect, Great Remedy Makes Disease Disappear.



At almost any drug store you may obtain S. S. S., the famous blood purifier, and you then have the veritable wizard that makes all blood troubles vanish. Your stomach takes kindly to S. S. S. It rouses the appetite, stimulates the liver, kidneys, bladder and skin work in harmony; stops accumulations that have caused rheumatism, catarrh, swollen glands, purpura, and skin eruptions.

Just as fast as Edwin Balmer does S. S. S. follow the process of digestion to stimulate natural secretions to protect us against the ravages of disease germs. We are well on our way to health again. S. S. S. is a great aid to the body to rid it of the poisons around us. It is a pure vegetable, contains no mercury, and yet it overcomes those serious troubles for which such drugs as quinine, opium, etc., are used. Every community has people who know this to be true. They owe to S. S. S. their recovery. Get a bottle today. Before all medicines can do the job, however, follow the lead of the Nasal Institute, which has been rid of such an ally as S. S. S. It is a pure vegetable, contains no mercury, and yet it overcomes those serious troubles for which such drugs as quinine, opium, etc., are used. Every community has people who know this to be true. They owe to S. S. S. their recovery. Get a bottle today. 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BEARDSLEY ELECTRIC — Beardsley Electric Co., 1250-1260 W. 7th. Home phone 53018; Pac. Wil. 788.

BUICK — HOWARD AUTO CO.
1323 S. Flower St. Home 60009;
Main 9040.

CHANDLER — Chandler Motor Car Co. of Cal. 1144 So. Hope St.
Main 3459, F5047.

FRANKLIN AND R. & L. ELECTRICALS — R. C. Hamlin, 1040-1044 S. Flower. M. 7877. Home 60249.

HAYNES, KRIT AND LOZIER — Belkin-Spears Motor Co. Pico at Figueroa St. 60634; Bdwy. 90.

HUDSON — Harold L. Arnold, 1118 to 1128 S. Olive St. Sunset Bdwy. 676; Home A4734.

HUPMOBILE — Greer-Robbins Co., Twelfth and Flower St. Bdwy. 5410; A1187.

MAXWELL — Lord Motor Car Co., 11th and Hope Sts. Parts and Service for Stoddard-Dayton, Columbia and Maxwell cars.

OVERLAND CAR — WILLYS UTILITRUCK — J. W. Leavitt & Co., 1235 So. Olive. Home 60537; Main 4831.

LA SALLE THEATER — West Adams at La Salle Street. Always a Good Show at This House. Meet Your Friends at the "La Salle". PROGRAMME CHANGED SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY



R A luxurious smoke. Gladens your heart at every puff. Down to the last half-inch it's a jim-dandy. Brimful of goodness and fragrance. The greatest smoke ever sold for a nickel.

Wrapped in a way so the goodness will stay. Hand-made, long filler. Try one today and you'll rest satisfied that the R. B. beats all.

S. BACHMAN CIGAR CO.
396 South Los Angeles Street.
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VITAL RECORDS

MARRIAGE LICENSES

**ITS GUILTY;
FIRST DEGREE.**Death Follows Oxnam
in Gallows.Killer Creates a
Row in Court."Justice" While Mob
Haters Threats.

Witt Was Found Guilty by a Jury

and Will Be Sentenced by Judge Willis Mon-

roe at 10 o'clock the same

morning of December 15.

The morning of December

the jury was out exactly

they took three ballots,

and after eleven to a

service from Tokohama to

this port and thence down the

West Coast of Mexico and South

America, via Iloilo in the Ha-

waiian Islands, will be inaugu-

rated the 24th inst., with the

departure of the Hiyanaru of

the Toyo Kisen Kaihatsu's Fleet

from the Japanese port, accord-

ing to a cablegram received

from Tokio yesterday by the

foreign trade department of the

Chamber of Commerce. She is

due here February 12.

Subsidized by the Japanese

government, the newcomer in

south trans-Pacific trade had

been expected, though over a

radically different trade lane

than that now mapped out. It

was officially announced at one

time that the service would be

to San Francisco and thence

through the Panama Canal.

The Hiyanaru will be fol-

lowed in an interval of three

weeks by the Anyonaro and the

Salyonaru. All three steamers

are passenger and freight car-

riers of large capacity. The ports

of call south of here will in-

clude Panama, Antofagasta and

Valparaiso.

didn't know they were going to bur-

glaze the Alexander home until he

found himself inside the house. He

said Oxnam took him by the hand

and led him upstairs and when

he reached the top told him and said

he "nodded to Oxnam to beat it."

Dist.-Atty. Woolwine asked Witt how

Oxnam could have seen him nod when

it was pitch dark. Witt hung his head

and said "I don't."

He admitted, however, on cross-

examination, that when Mr. Alexander

turned on the electric switch that

he and Oxnam boldly entered the

room and, while Oxnam held the door,

the other deputies who were in the

house, all of whom were members of the

district attorney's office, fled.

Witt sobbed on the stand that he

was hungry and had to do something.

He said he was standing listening to

an I.W.W. soapbox haranguer a

cross the street. Mr. Alexander

had continued his speech when some one tapped him on the

shoulder. He turned around and said

it was Oxnam. Oxnam asked him to come with him. Witt said he went

with him although he didn't know

why he did. He said Oxnam carried both

the deadly cold chisel and the re-

volver.

Deputy District Attorney McClelland

made a strong plea in his opening

statement for the defense. He was fol-

lowed by attorneys for Witt, who

dwelt mainly upon the alleged pov-

erty-stricken condition of the de-

fendant. Dist.-Atty. Woolwine closed

(Continued on Second Page.)

J. B. Blackstone Co.**Hosiery 25c Values to 50c****Hosiery 50c Values to \$1**

Monday's Special Sale of Sample Hosiery we have

8-odd dozen pairs, which we will place on sale this

at the same ridiculously low prices. In the lot you

will find the most desirable of the entire collection;

sheer and silk laces, some few clocked and em-

broidered, 10 or 12 dozen half hose for men.

Saturday Sale of

Girls' Coats and Dresses

Dresses at Half

made dresses of crepe, gingham, galatea, linen and

other colors or plain white, tastefully trimmed and

made from 4 to 14 years. Former prices \$2.50 to

now reduced for early clearance, \$1.25 to \$4.50.

Dresses at Half

Bedford checks, velvet and silk frocks, formerly

\$15.00, now \$2.50 to \$7.50.

Coats at Half

Bedford and Diagonal coats in 3 to 15-year sizes.

\$10.00 to \$22.50, now \$2.50 to \$11.25.

Dresses in similar styles, formerly \$7.50 to \$25.00.

\$12.50.

Silks and Towels for Saturday

we offer today. There's both econ-

omy and pleasure to be gained.

TOWELS

22.75 Doz. 18c Crash, 17-inch .16 2-3c

22.75 Doz. 20c Crash, 17-inch 18c

22c Crash, 18-inch 20c

15c Glass Crash, 17-in 12½c

18c Glass Crash, 17-inch 15c

25c Glass Crash, 20-inch 22c

25c Glass Crash, 20-inch 22c

CRASHES

25c Glass Crash, 17-inch 18c

22c Glass Crash, 17-inch 20c

15c Glass Crash, 17-in 12½c

18c Glass Crash, 17-inch 15c

25c Glass Crash, 20-inch 22c

25c Glass Crash,



SHY
TEAMWORK.
Legislators Pulling
Opposite Directions.
Proposed to Codify
Laws of the State.

Ellis' Suits to Re-
spond to Rec-
ommendations.

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cle's descriptions and advertisements
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most accurate in the city.

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PERMUTATION

What is that? Read the
Chronicle's section Sunday's Times,
for the answer!

5 D. PERIODIC CREAM

INVALID SEEKS REST IN DEATH.

OLD AND AN ALMOST HELPLESS PARALYTIC, HE ENDS LIFE WITH GUN.

Broken by age and partial paralysis, Elmer Bennett, 78 years old, committed suicide yesterday at his home, No. 3515 McClellan street, by shooting himself in the head. Earlier in the day the aged man attempted to end his life by inhaling gas, but was discovered by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Ralph Bennett.

Known during the Civil War as a manufacturer of muskets for the Union forces, Mr. Bennett spent many years in mechanical pursuits, and even at his advanced age tinkered at machinery in his home until he was stricken with paralysis.

Teamed with his son-in-law, his daughter-in-law, wife of Ralph Bennett, a city electrician, went shopping and left the aged man at home. While alone Mr. Bennett is believed to have meditated upon his helpless condition and slowly forced his hand through the room until he prodded a revolver. He then placed it to his forehead and pulled the trigger. The end came almost instantaneously.

When the wife of the only son arrived at home from her shopping trip she found the body. It was taken to the Booth & Fitch mortuary chapel.

TRANSMIT A PITFALL.

Sleepers Awake when Burglar, Resisted by Snore, Enters Room by Ventilator, and Capture Proves.

John Clossel learned yesterday that a transom has drawbacks that may disconcert a burglar. He also discovered that audible snoring does not always indicate sound sleep, or at least not such sleep insomniac to make not even a 150-pound man would make in dropping bell-mall from a transom.

Mr. and Mrs. William Snell were apparently soundly slumbering when a burglar, who had to leave his room in the Grand Hotel on Main street, and cautiously climbed to the transom of the sleepers' room. He heard a noise much like that made by a man who intermittently sinks into hickory. According to Clossel the detective, he wriggled through the transom and dropped to the floor.

The sleeping occupants of the room awoke and snored, and the burglar fled and held him while Mrs. Snell called the police. Clossel said that made at the time of his confinement in the City Jail charged with attempted burglary.

WINDED.

No advance copies of the message, which was sent and took several days in mailing. It was full of the state and state of corporations.

It was made that every voter in the public works of the maximum.

There were suggestions

from the State controller for women

of the Governor's office.

After having been treated by Dr. Routh of the hospital and removed from the public service, he was admitted to the Recieving Hospital, where the wounded man was taken, it was discovered he had also swallowed poison.

After having been treated by Dr. Routh of the hospital and removed from the public service, he was admitted to the Recieving Hospital, where the wounded man was taken, it was discovered he had also swallowed poison.

With other papers found in Mr. Phila's pockets was a will, in which he left all his property to the son.

According to the wounded man's statement, about a year ago he left him and went to live with his daughter. A short while later he lost his position of night watchman and was unable to find other work. In his pockets was found \$5, which he said was all he had left of his savings.

SAVED BY SHOTS.

Neighbor Uses Crash of Revolver to Householder who Sleeps While Home Burns.

While flames swept his home, Elijah Nothern of No. 1742 East Fifty-third street, slept soundly early yesterday, until a neighbor, A. Edwards, a carver, awoke him and fired six shots into his room.

Mr. Edwards first tried to arouse the sleeping householder by breaking windows and hammering on doors.

Failing, he obtained a revolver from a gun store, No. 1742 East Fifty-third street, and with it awakened Mr. Nothern, who escaped from the burning building. The damage is estimated at \$700.

CAR STRIKES WOMAN.

Elderly Victim Perhaps Fatally Injured—Motorman Unable to Avert Accident, Declare Police.

Ran down a street car as she was crossing at Seventh and San Julian streets early last night, Mrs. Adelia Ackerson, 67 years of age, of No. 319 East Seventh street, was probably fatally injured. In the Recieving Hospital the elderly woman was found to have a fracture of the skull and several broken ribs.

According to the police, who investigated the accident, Mrs. Ackerson tried to cross the street and did not see the approaching motorman who was unable to bring his car to a stop in time to avoid striking her.

"COWBOY" AS FORGER.

Fred Alexander, a moving picture "cowboy," was arrested yesterday on a charge of mail robbery. The James Tipton to a money order for \$45 that had been sent by Tipton's wife, Roy N. M., to her husband at Terra Bella, this county. He was held in \$1,000 bond for his appearance and in default was committed to the County Jail.

Alexander and Tipton were traveling together looking for work, and the latter's wife had him come home to her at Roy Alexander got the letter, and had the order cashed by a North Main street business house.

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.

They All Concede the Superiority of Imperial Patterns.

In this age of progress there is always something better being produced every day. The old-style patterns for embroidery have been superseded by improved processes for transferring them which was invented which goes hand-in-hand with the Imperial Pattern Outfit, and entirely eliminates the time and trouble of the hot iron method.

The Imperial Pattern Outfit, which is the latest in distribution, these outfit, each of which contains over 160 different embroidery designs, a booklet of instructions and an all-metal spring hoop. The way to obtain these patterns is to send one coupon from the Sunday Times or six coupons from the daily Times and 85 cents for each outfit wanted, or 7 cents extra if packet is to be mailed.

The embroidery coupon is printed elsewhere in the Times daily.—[Advertisement.]

349
SO SPRING
EL THE HATTER

Autopiano
prices on
Everybody's
Music Co.

for 10 years.

Board Wilson Phoenix

and Board Wilson Phoenix

The Theaters

All Fur Trimmings at Half

Order of anything in our entire stock of fur trimmings now at half-season prices; simply because we shall not re-order them again until fall.

Included Are

Fur in white and colors; white Swanette, in different shades; dark and light shades of various sorts; and black tails and shaped collars; all at Half.

(Trimmings: Broadway Annex)

Now Comes a Remarkable 3 Days' Sale of Radically Reduced Toilet Goods and Drug Sundries

A sale that embraces all the practical, every-day necessities of toilet and bath; one that includes, too, those aids to easy housekeeping that every woman wants to

The Toilet Tissue; either roll or flat.

10c Hygienic Wash Gloves, \$1.25.

10c Hygienic Bath Mitts, 20c.

10c and 50c Hand Scrubs; good wire down bristles; 20c, 3 for

10c Hair Brushes, solid backs; wire

brushes; 50c.

10c and 25c Clothes Brushes in

maple and rosewood. \$1.50.

HOME SHIRTS; TWO KINDS.

Two elderly men were believed

yesterday when the home boy was

driven into a street car at North Main

Alameda streets. Henry Riley,

who was thrown from his

buggy, Mr. Riley suffered

in head, legs and hands, and

the doctor, who was driving him

to his home, No. 218 Hillside

Street. Mr. Riley, who lives

119 South Avenue 19, was taken

to the Receiving Hospital.

DEAD MARSHAL'S FUNERAL

(LOCAL COMMERCIAL)

GLENDALE, Jan. 15.—John

State Compensation Insurance Com-

pany, in which the late Charles

Charles C. H. Thompson, 33, was

insured by the Travelers, will

the widow will receive \$2000

funeral services were held at

St. John's Episcopal Church, re-

liefing Interment. Interment will

be made at Forest Lawn Cemetery.

Who Wishes are Known

(Philadelphia Public Ledger)

overnment ownership of railroads

is being considered when these

are to be run by the government.

When politicians, holding politi-

cally more skillful than the men

who are running the business,

will be more honest than the

men of men and women who

the railroad properties and

the best men to manage them.

United States treasury to the

private railroads economically

officials who now must pay out

and dividends for the

entire year.

When a shoemaker can be

better than piano-tuner,

blacksmith can handle the

more skillfully than the

white carpenter, then it is

time to banish skilled and

experienced railroad operators

make room, in a literary

for a horde of politicians.

Linen—Entertainments

WELCOME

PICKFORD

California tonight

ANOR BY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

THE EXHIBITORS

with the Famous Players, New York

but she will positively be at the

Spectators 2

JUM—GRAND AVE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN.

BIRIA

SEATS 25 CENTS—SECURE EARLY

10C CONTINUOUS 11 A.M. TO 11 P.M.

TICKETS AND SEATS

EATERY AND RESTAURANT

IN ADLER IN "THE KING OF THE

JUM

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

DIRECTOR, SIGMUND DEICHE

TONIGHT

2:30

10C—20C—30C

At \$3.50

At \$5.00

At \$7.50

At \$10.00

At \$12.50

At \$15.00

At \$17.50

At \$20.00

At \$22.50

At \$25.00

At \$27.50

At \$30.00

At \$32.50

At \$35.00

At \$37.50

At \$40.00

At \$42.50

At \$45.00

At \$47.50

At \$50.00

At \$52.50

At \$55.00

At \$57.50

At \$60.00

At \$62.50

At \$65.00

At \$67.50

At \$70.00

At \$72.50

At \$75.00

At \$77.50

At \$80.00

At \$82.50

At \$85.00

At \$87.50

At \$90.00

At \$92.50

At \$95.00

At \$97.50

At \$100.00

At \$102.50

At \$105.00

At \$107.50

At \$110.00

At \$112.50

At \$115.00

At \$117.50

At \$120.00

At \$122.50

At \$125.00

At \$127.50

At \$130.00

At \$132.50

At \$135.00

At \$137.50

At \$140.00

At \$142.50

At \$145.00

At \$147.50

At \$150.00

At \$152.50

At \$155.00

At \$157.50

At \$160.00

At \$162.50

At \$165.00

At \$167.50

At \$170.00

At \$172.50

At \$175.00

At \$177.50

At \$180.00

At \$182.50

At \$185.00

At \$187.50

At \$190.00

At \$192.50

At \$195.00

At \$197.50

At \$200.00

At \$202.50

At \$205.00

At \$207.50

At \$210.00

At \$212.50

At \$215.00

At \$217.50

At \$220.00

At \$222.50

At \$225.00

At \$227.50

At \$230.00

At \$232.50

At \$235.00

At \$237.50

At \$240.00

At \$242.50

At \$245.00

At \$247.50

At \$250.00

At \$252.50

At \$255.00

At \$257.50

At \$260.00

At \$262.50

At \$265.00

At \$267.50

At \$270.00

At \$272.50

At \$275.00

At \$277.50

Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County

NEEDLESS RISK OF THEIR LIVES

Brave Men Defy Flames to Rescue Woman.

Pepper Tree Uprooted, Falls and Frightens.

Brothers Battle Mexicans and are Injured.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PASADENA, Jan. 15.—In their efforts to save a young woman whom they believed to be sleeping in the bungalow at No. 2860 North Mareno avenue, Altadena, which burned to the ground shortly before midnight Thursday, C. O. Arnold, a Pasadena jeweler, and Walter Dorn rushed into the seething flames, risking their lives. And the woman for whom they sought had gone away earlier in the evening, frightened by the high wind.

All through the house the two men went, with the suffocating smoke and the fiery flames lashing them on every side, but they refused to be driven back until they had made sure that no one was in the house.

They took extra precautions that no one be entrapped and broke or raised every window in the eight-room structure before they left the house, which was about to fall upon them.

Supposition is that the bungalow caught fire when smouldering embers in the grate were blown out upon the floor during the high wind that night. It was not until the residence was in a blaze that neighbors discovered

it, but because it was just outside the city limits the firemen were unable to do anything to save it.

The house, which belonged to the estate of the late Major G. Evans had been occupied by Miss L. L. Logan of Louisville, Ky., who expected to arrive here today from Santa Barbara with her mother, who is convalescing from a serious illness. She had dined with him and had planned to bring her most treasured antiques with her. When she was here several days ago she employed her servants and left the male to care for the patient.

The loss of the home is estimated to be about \$2,000, besides the irreparable loss of the personal effects of Miss Logan. All that is left standing now is the tall chimney, erect as a sentinel.

PEPPERY SCARE.

A huge pepper tree, 25 years old, in the yard of Harvey Armstrong, which was torn up by the roots Thursday night during the high wind, was the cause of much consternation and of a great many prayers by neighbors who were awakened by the supposed "quake."

With their minds full of the recent upheaval, they were roused from their slumbers by what they believed to be a temblor even worse than the one at Rome, and in varied fashions of alarm and consternation they hastened to the street and safety, only to find when they were subdued enough to see or think that it was the big pepper tree which had shaken the earth.

When it was uprooted it went crashing down, a felled giant smashing its trunk and branches against a house, which the occupants declare was rocked like a cradle for several seconds, causing the earth seemingly to quake.

Battling with two liquor-crated Mexican who they alleged attempted to burn down their home, C. O. McArthur, and his brother, Quincy McArthur, rushed into the police station yesterday afternoon, with the blood streaming from wounds about their hands, faces and clothing, almost to threads.

Detective Betts and Officer Harris ran to the scene and arrested Frank Graza and Benito Lopez, who were later identified by the McArthur

brothers as their assailants.

The McArthur brothers were searching for mushrooms in a vacant lot at Kitman street and Broadway when the two Mexican rushed upon them and drew knives, threatening to slash them. In the struggle, while Quincy McArthur was endeavoring to wrest the knife from his assailant, his hand was badly cut, but he knocked his brother down and ran to the aid of his brother, who was almost exhausted from his desperate battle with Lopez.

After knocking both Mexicans down, the McArthur boys fled to the police station where they reported their narrative. The police officials demanded an arrest when Mr. McArthur was injured.

Detained in the Emergency Hospital with a policeman on guard, Antonio Carillo, who was unable to appear in court, was released yesterday morning. He was shot through the thigh late Thursday night when he attempted to flee after being caught in the act of entering Lamanda Park house, where his employer, a man not guilty yesterday and will be tried on January 27. His ball was tried at \$500.

Pasadena has passed nearly one hundred miles of streets within the last few months, according to the records of the city, and down to date yesterday. With the announcement of the completion of the work on Madison avenue, 212 limestone contracts were finished since 1911. There is not much more curbing, gutters or sidewalks, but paving alone.

The funeral services of Mrs. C. J. Willist, wife of Judge Willist, will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at All Saints Church. Dr. Leslie E. Learned will conduct the services.

Mrs. Monte. Family hotel. Pasadena.—Advertisement.

Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena.—Advertisement.

Every new piano at reduced prices for ten days. One whole year's payments free. Autor piano, A. B. Chase, Schumann, Bartlett Music Co.

Advertise California

By special arrangement with Woodhead, Field & Co., publishers of Sunset Magazine, The Times is able to offer to patrons, old or new, Sunset Magazine and the Daily and Sunday Times for six months at practically the regular subscription price of The Times alone.

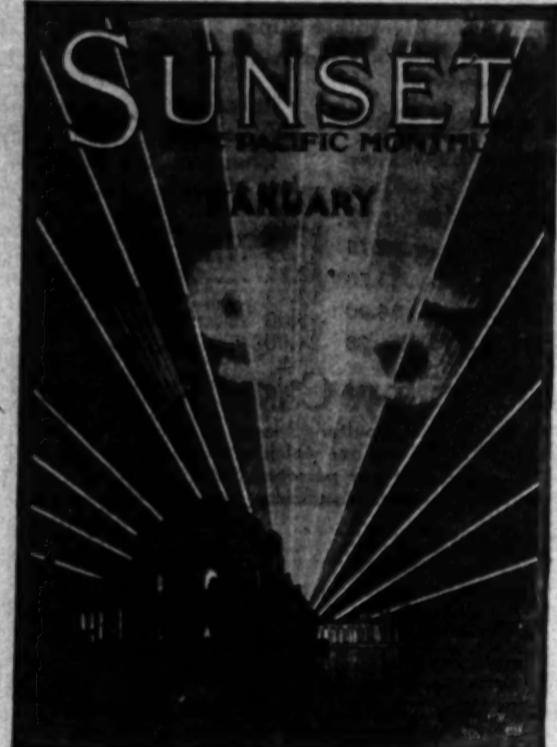
Sunset will contain in each monthly issue from now on a vast amount of interesting information, beautifully illustrated, relative to California and the two Expositions.

This club subscription is especially opportune at this time as it offers a

splendid occasion to advertise California and the Southwest. Patrons may subscribe, ordering the Sunset Magazine sent by mail to eastern friends for six months, and The Times to a local address for \$4.50, plus 25 cents for postage on Sunset. The regular subscription price of The Times for six months is \$4.50 and of the Sunset Magazine \$1.25. The Times will accept such subscriptions in accordance with the contract below.

The Times is recognized as a leading power in the work of exploiting reliably and potently the agricultural, horticultural, mining and commercial and other resources and other possibilities of this, the most promising land between the two seas. Both day and night reports of the Associated Press, special correspondents of its own at the centers of population of America and Europe, and a large force of eminent writers enable The Times to regularly give its readers a larger variety of interesting pen work and greater value for less money than any other newspaper extant.

Sunset Magazine will contain regularly each month a vast amount of highly interesting and instructive information on California and the Expositions; information compiled by noted writers who are interested heart and soul in the welfare of California, and who will put forth their best efforts to make Sunset Magazine productive of splendid results in getting people who live in less favored climes interested in our great State.



Town Date
Gentlemen:—I hereby subscribe for the LOS ANGELES TIMES and Sunset Magazine for a period of six months and will pay on demand the sum of 25 cents in addition to the regular subscription price of THE TIMES, which is to pay the postage charged on the Sunset Magazine. I promise to notify THE TIMES at once should I change my residence.
(New or Old)
Remittance of 25c must accompany this order.
Service to begin
Collect at
Name of Subscriber
Address

For further information call on or write to The Times main or branch office, or any regular Times agent.

The Times-Mirror Company
FIRST AND BROADWAY,
Branch Office: 619 South Spring St. Telephones: Main 8200; 10391.

Long Beach.

"FATHERLY" ACT IS DISCREDITED.

Long Beach Pike Merchant Entertains Young Girl.

High Tide is not Dangerous Coming from South.

Bitter Attack on Charter Made by Attorney.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LONG BEACH, Jan. 15.—Protesting that he took but a fatherly interest in the girl and only desired to show her the San Diego exposition and other sights of Southern California, C. C. Hart, a merchant of the Pike, was taken into custody this afternoon.

The defense offered no objection, and the expert, not least disconcerted by the entry of the bevy of youthful enthusiasts, reeled off yards of lore amassed in his investigations of the effect of cement dust on the leaves of citrus fruit trees.

An ideal way to spend the weekend is to visit Arrowhead.—[Advertisement.]

BUSINESS MEN BUSY.

Elected Officers to Keep Things Moving at Riverside—First Aid Offered to Corona.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

RIVERSIDE, Jan. 15.—"We accept the jury, your honor," said the attorney for plaintiff in the action brought against the Riverside Portland Cement Company, when fourteen pretty high school girls filed into the jury box today to hear the learned testimony of Dr. Calvin O. Easterly of Pasadena, a scientist of note, in connection with the cement dust case now occupying Judge Demarest's court.

The defense offered no objection, and the expert, not least disconcerted by the entry of the bevy of youthful enthusiasts, reeled off yards of lore amassed in his investigations of the effect of cement dust on the leaves of citrus fruit trees.

One of the first acts of the new board was to celebrate for the completion of the extension of the trolley line to the Circle City, which is scheduled for some time in February.

An ideal way to spend the weekend is to visit Arrowhead.—[Advertisement.]

Coronado is the center of aviation for the United States.

MAKING READY FOR BAPTISTS.

FLAG OF STAR AT MASTHEAD.

National Convention Shows Interest.

East Asiatic Company to Enter Harbor from Africa to Tell of the Cannibals.

Oregonian Preparing for the War Proving End of Christianity.

Machinist Accused of Criminally.

Great national Baptist convention covering the northern part of the continent, known as the Northern Baptist Convention, the latter word being used in the same sense that the word "Baptist" is used in the sense that the various denominations use the word "Baptist" or "Baptist association," or something similar will meet here in May.

Assets for the San Joaquin River Company announced that the San Joaquin River Company, San Joaquin, Calif., will meet here in May.

Local Convention taking active interest toward organizing a national conference of delegates who will meet in Temple, Austin, Tex., at that time. The sessions will be held in the auditorium of the First National Bank and Trust Company.

Local convention of the Knights of Pythias, held in San Joaquin, Calif., will be held in the auditorium of the First National Bank and Trust Company.

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Redondo Beach makes ready for Sunday's road race.

Above, at left, is a party of beach girls backing their car into the sea on a boating trip, including left to right, Gladys Gillett, Annie Watson and Margaret Blair. On the right is Irene Wright, a Redondo Beach girl, who drew the sketch shown below of her conception of the lucky car.

Redondo Beach.

CATCHES SPEED DEMON ON HER PENCIL POINT.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

REDONDO BEACH, Jan. 15.—One of the most enthusiastic of the race-mad residents of this city over the amateur road race to be held here Sunday is Miss Irene Wright, a talented young artist, who is making studies of the speedster.

Today, as the speeding racers flashed by in practice, she sat at a point of vantage on the Palomino and made quick sketches of the heroes of the road race, whizzing at an average mile an hour or better, in the fraction of a second as they whizzed by. The pretty artist received her impressions and then put them on paper by the time her subject was next around.

Golf, tennis, polo, deep sea fishing and yachting at Coronado. Hotel del Coronado Agency, 324 Spring st.

Arrowhead steam and mud baths give relief to many ailments.—[Advertisement.]

Santa Ana.

POOR MEMORY REVIVED WHEN JUDGE SENTENCES.

[LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

SANTA ANA, Jan. 15.—With three club, gave him a bottle just before witnesses testifying today that he left Huntington Beach to come to the trial.

T. A. Wells defended De Hete and Washburn in the trial in the recorder's court at Huntington Beach. He has never been admitted to the bar, but has been practicing in township and recorder's courts for several years.

After the trial, De Hete and Washburn were found guilty. De Hete argued that there was no doubt but that the jury had been committed in the case, and he asked the District Attorney to review the transcript and prosecute him, who has been a member of the firm for over twenty years.

Huntington Beach has a prohibition ordinance, under which the prosecution was brought. The case went to the Superior Court here on appeal.

Judge Thomas sent for Dist. Atty.

Business: Money, Stocks, Bonds—Trade—Local Produce Market—Citrus Market

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
Los Angeles, Jan. 16, 1914.
Bank clearings yesterday were \$2,400,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000 over the day before, and a decrease of \$1,000,000 compared with the corresponding day in 1913.

Stocks and Bonds.

STOCKS MAKE A RECOVERY.

INERTIA OF THE EARLY WEEK COMPLETELY DISAPPEARS.

Standard Railways, Metals and Internationals with High-grade Specialties Make Important Gains. Cash Gains by Banks Increase and Interest Rates are Lowered.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

NEW YORK. Jan. 15.—The stock market made considerable recovery today from its inertia of the early part of the week. Declines were limited and the movement heading Standard or Representative shares made little progress, however, and were under pressure throughout the session. Most of the price gains were in issues of particularity the transcontinentals, the metal stocks, and United States Steel. Regarded this condition, Canadian Pacific was the most notable exception. Impressive gains otherwise were once more confined chiefly to the special class of stocks which were evidence of pool manipulation.

Forecasts of another large cash gain by local banks were accompanied by a general rise in money market loans to 3 and 3½ per cent, all longer loans being made on a 3½ per cent basis.

Another advance in wheat options to highest quotations for some years gave additional point to the extraordinarily large gains in stocks during the current week. Present indications suggest another huge excess of exports over imports for that period. The market is distinctly in improved conditions at leading reserve centers.

The bond market also broadened with an increase in quoted prices for various convertible issues, including Southern Pacific. Total bond sales, par value, aggregated \$2,427,000. United States government bonds were unchanged on call.

NEW YORK

BOND SALES.

[BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]
NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES. Jan. 15.—Comparison of the daily total sales Jan. 15, 1913, \$2,422,000; same day of week last year, \$2,450,000; from January 1 to date, \$21,300,000; same period in 1913, \$20,326,000.

Shares, January 15, 1913, 175,917 shares; same day of week last year, 504,917 shares; January 1, to date, 1,068,400 shares; same period in 1913, 4,075,203 shares.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Provided by Legg, Dreyfus & Co., Members New York and Boston Stock Exchange, Bradley Ridge, Los Angeles.

NEW YORK. Jan. 15.—Following are the closing prime and high and low quotations today:

High. **Low.** **Clos.** **Chg.**

Abbot 25½ 25 25½ 25½

American Can 25 25 25 25

American Linen 25 25 25 25

Amalgamated Corp. 25 25 25 25

Am. Ag. Chemical 40 40 40 40

Am. Car & Foundry Co. 47½ 47 47 47

Am. Can Co. 25 25 25 25

Am. Can Gas 25 25 25 25

Am. Can Oil 25 25 25 25

Am. Cotton Oil 25 25 25 25

Am. Lime & Leather 25 25 25 25

Am. Lined Glass 25 25 25 25

Am. Woolens 25 25 25 25

Am. Woods 25 25 25 25

Am. Zinc 25 25 25 25

Am. & M. Metal 25 25 25 25

Am. & M. Steel 25 25 25 25

Am. & M. Sugar 25 25 25 25

Am. & M. Zinc 25 25 25 25

Am. & M. Cotton Oil 25 25 25 25

Am. & M. Lime 25 25 25 25

Am. & M. Lined Glass 25 25 25 25

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MAY 16, 1915.—[PART II.]

CITRUS MARKET IN WHEAT CITRUS QUOTATIONS

Exclusive Dispatch.
Fruit oranges sold, some advance on California market, while favorables.

NAVELS.
Lindsey, C. C., Lindsey
Red Label, C. C., Lindsey
State Center, T. C., Farwell
Chandler, C. C., Farwell
Shandlin

PITTSBURGH MARKET.
BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 15.—(UPI)—Five cars sold, cool, five cars sold, which averaged \$2.25 per bushel.

NAVELS.
Oakland, T. C., Farwell
Full Value, T. C., Farwell

ST. LOUIS MARKET.
BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.—(UPI)—Market to stimulate business on oranges. Two cars navel oranges sold.

NAVELS.
Paul and Virginia, C. C., Lindsey
Delores, C. C., Lindsey
Red Label, C. C., Lindsey

LEMONS.
La Pacifica, S. T., Farwell

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.
Orange, Los Angeles

January 14 12c Total date this 12c Total to date 1,000 Total to same date 2,000 Total to same date two years ago 1,200

TULARE COUNTY.
Oranges, Los Angeles

January 15 1 Total date this 1 Total to same date 481 Total to same date last season 373

CHICAGO CITRUS MARKET.
BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.
CHICAGO, BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Jan. 15.—(UPI)—Improved demand at stores. Apples, barrel, 2.50@3.00; oranges, 2.50@3.00; cranberries, 4.50@5.00; grapefruit, box, 2.00@2.25. Pineapples, case, Los Angeles, box, 1.00@2.75.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.
FRUIT, GRAIN AND VEGETABLES.

SAN FRANCISCO.
Family extras, 7.40@7.50;

Wheat—Shipping, 1.25@1.28;

Barley—feed, 1.47@1.50;

Grain and bran, 1.47@1.50;

Oats—feed, 1.45@1.48;

1.70, white, 1.75@1.80;

Millet—Rolled, barley, 1.20@1.25; middlings, 1.20@1.25;

22@23.60; shorts, 1.20@1.25;

Flour—white, 1.25@1.28;

21@25 cents; beans, 1.10@1.15;

Potatoes, 4.90@5.00; sacks, 1.20@1.25;

Onions, 9.00@10.00;

Fruit—Apples, 60@70;

grapes, 2.00@2.25;

peaches, 1.25@1.30;

pears, 1.25@1.30;

citrus fruits, 1.25@1.30;

lemons, 1.25@1.30;

oranges, 1.25@1.30;

grapefruit, 1.25@1.30;

citrus fruits, 1.25@1.30;

lemons, 1.25@1.30;

oranges, 1.25@1.30;

grapefruit, 1.25@1.30;

cuts, patterns and colors
the latest styles for the new year

promulgated Darwin's theory
that worms have intelligence.

S of Shirts

—\$4.00 Shirts, \$2.00
—\$5.00 Shirts, \$3.00
—Today)

's Day Illustrated Weekly

esses | \$2.00

Los Angeles Times

The Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest

Year—New Series
Volume VII, No. 2.

SATURDAY JANUARY 16, 1915.

Single Copy, by mail, | TEN CENTS
Or at News Agencies,



Recent Cartoons.



-Chicago Post.



-Baltimore American.

-Los Angeles Times - GALE



-Des Moines Register & Leader.



-Pittsburgh Dispatch



Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly.

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California by the Western Sea
Across the Argentine Pampas. By Frank G. Carpenter.
The Eagle. The Lancer.

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2 Jane Hallifax, Gentlewoman.
3 The Development of the Olive Industry.
3-4 The Olive Industry as Seen in Southern California.
5 The Mystery of the Mediterranean.
6 Some of the Persecution Involved in the Mediterranean Problem.
7 The Married Life of Helen and Warren. By Mabel Esther Urner.
8 In the Kaleidoscope. By Generous Portfolios.
9 Poultry Culture. By Henry W. Krockhoff.
10 A Group of Notable Poultry Prize Winners.
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13 The City of Women beautified. By Ernestine.
14 Good Little Poems.

Trustworthy Fearless Progressive Comprehensive

The Los Angeles Times

The
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Price of
**THE
TIMES**

Daily and
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\$9.00
Per Year

75 CENTS
Per Month
Postage Paid

Sunday Only
\$3.50
Per Year

Sample Copies and
Advertising Rates
Sent Anywhere on
Application.

A Big, Broad, Helpful, Cosmopolitan
DAILY NEWSPAPER

Each Copy of Permanent Value!

An embodiment of the courage, genius, culture and indomitable energy of the community in which it is published, and of whose life it is a part.

Both day and night reports of The Associated Press, and special correspondents of its own throughout the civilized world.

Its news is gathered and written by reporters and edited by editors who are trained and instructed to make a newspaper primarily for readers who want to know more.

Distinctive, Uplifting and Varied Literary Features.

A leading power in the work of exploiting, reliably and potently, the agricultural, horticultural, mining, commercial and other resources and possibilities of Southern California.

Proper attention is given to real estate, enterprise, development, improvements, and expansion, oil, mining, financial, trade, and fruit and poultry culture; church news, the activities of woman in home, church and club, art, music, society, amusements, out-door life, sporting events, and almost everything else of human interest.

Talented artists, clever cartoonists, famous jesters and brilliant thinkers and writers place this newspaper in a class by itself.

The foremost exponent and defender of Liberty under Law, Industrial Freedom, "equality of opportunity," and the causes that make for the true interests of the country, and for a brave, virtuous, patriotic citizenship.

The Magazine Section of the Sunday issue of The Times is complete with captivating travel stories, well written descriptive matter of historic interest, fascinating fiction, and other cleverly written articles of general interest.

The week-day paper runs in size from 26 to 32 pages, and the Sunday issue contains from 144 to 168 pages each week.

Regularly prints a greater volume of display and classified advertising, and a greater number of separate advertising announcements than any other newspaper in the world.

Additional information may be had for the asking.

The Times-Mirror Company

PUBLISHERS, TIMES BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, President, Editor and General Manager.

LOS ANGELES TIMES MAGAZINE.

Jan. 1, 1897. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.

Jan. 4, 1912, and May 31, 1912.

to the environment of California and the Great West, and the exploitation of their massive natural resources; the art and the word-painting of their wonders and beauty; the great and the little; the art, statement and information; brilliant sketches, illustrations, correspondence, poetry and pictures; the life and color; the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, canyons, slopes, valleys and plains of the West.

Illustrated Weekly is a monthly vehicle of present day thought, expression and description; a journal of views, opinions and convictions; the steady champion of liberty, law and order; the leader in the industries, holding up the hands of men and women, without distinction, who are struggling to better their condition in life and to improve the condition of house, country and civilization.

Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public from The Times news sheets when there is no room in the regular columns.

In submitting matter for publication in the Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of the same. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise will be held at the option of the editor.

Illustrated Weekly is under the editorial direction of HARRISON GRAY OTIS, and is published by THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Calif. - For sale by newsdealers, 10 cents a copy; \$1.00 per month. \$3.50 year, without extra postage. Advance. Sample copies mailed free on application.

Illustrated Weekly January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Calif., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times
Illustrated Weekly

Weekly Issue Over 91,000

Los Angeles
AND ROUND ABOUT.

CALIFORNIA realizes \$1,020,000 in license fees from automobile tax, a State on wheels.

When you buy a bunch of winter violets in California you get a big bouquet of paradise for 5 cents.

IT of us can think of more reason for living in Southern California than excuses for being alive.

ANGELES is now ninth in population and wealth in the list of United States cities. We need about ten years like 1915 to put us in the fourth place.

OMEBODY gave you an azalea Christmas and its blossoms are planted in a shady place in your garden. Give it lots of water, and let it grow for another year.

IT is the season when the gentle geese drifts southward. The female has a black back (when it is brown) and a white breast with white on the tips of its wings. It has a foolish head or it would fly over the marshes along the coast of our southern beaches. Los Angeles hunters are fattening on its meat.

AT magic there is to some of Southern California's townsites! Sunland and Little Landers, all away in the hills up Verdugo from Glendale. They lie in the sun, with a sweep of landscape as though they were overlooking half the world. To look at them is like a visit to a land. The stage carries a trip in California makes a beautiful outing.

DO you ever see anything like the geraniums in Southern California? They just naturally don't know when to stop growing. A geranium will climb twenty feet in the second story of a Los Angeles residence and then feel that it has rooted in its growth. When a flower grows so tall it doesn't know what to do.

00 Lines | Lines

Men's Store—this January
and Texas the Chief
A Bad Storm
on the Gulf.

Vindicated Charles Darwin and Prof. R. M. Yerkes and rebuked an incredulous student, Miss Ellis Hamel. Miss Hamel took exception when Prof. Yerkes promulgated Darwin's theory that worms have intelligence.

Hundreds of Victims Still
Alive, but Buried in Debris
up to Their Waists.

[Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Los Angeles Times Weekly.

Los Angeles Times

TIMES MAGAZINE.

Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.

Jan. 1, 1912, and May 31, 1913.

By George Farnell-Bond.

By Harry W. Kinsolving.

By Andrew W. Whipple.

By Frank M. Williams.

By George L. Johnson.

By John D. Williams.

By George L. Johnson.

By Frank M. Williams.

</div

\$22.50 from our \$300 Lines

Men's Store—this January
and Texas the Chief
A Bad Storm
on the Gulf.

before he died Pets made a worthy contribution to science, vindicated Charles Darwin and Prof. R. M. Yerkes and rebuked an incredulous student, Miss Ellis Hamel. Miss Hamel took exception when Prof. Yerkes promulgated Darwin's theory that worms have intelligence.

Hundreds of Victims Still
Alive, but Buried in Debris
up to Their Waists.



Los Angeles Times Weekly.

[Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

e of Life.

s in a Fool's Deck, To

Kaufman

ployees. Here's a chance example of his philosophy:

"You don't count if I can't see you. My favorite punishment is the delivery man. I can't keep cost down by time clocks. If you object to your record you are shamed of it."

"If you don't sell a new mill of goods it's your fault. It doesn't buy again—it's your merchandise can't get a good talk won't get a round."

"If you're not sure of a step don't take it. Only blind men walk aimlessly."

"When you're competent change my orders you're enough to order me. The fact don't proves that you are."

"I'd rather employ a man a fool. I can protect my rawer, but I can't anticipate costly errors of a bonehead."

"When you realize that dispensable I'll decide you're not. While you're the man behind you'll keep ahead."

"Cut out your bad habits. Don't afford your headaches. Don't dissipate in your own without showing the effe-

"I never yet saw the pony story in office hours. I'm prejudiced against humor in consider' business a joke."

"Write on a telegraph blen say it. When a man sends what he's talking never wastes words."

Copyright, 1915, by Herbert Kaufman

We are a very democratic people here, but it is the diction of an aristocracy of dollars. It is nothing to meet a dozen or so thousand dollars as if he would not spend \$5000, and you can't blame him for being worth about 50 cents if he were to be sold under the hammer. Pasadena has two or three million dollars capital are discussed by us.

One of the good crops of the year gets much publicity is the dried fig. It takes just about something like 5000 tons to fill the market every year merely. Like the prune and the raisin, the dried fig finds a market in thousands.

The men who grow bees in California or who keep bees after the war, have an association. The State loses about \$50,000 a year from the honey of the bees that is never gathered, but we know about that, but we know that it saves millions the honey that is produced.

There is a lot of mushroom growth at Los Angeles, but most of it is literal. We mean that which spring up immediately in warm rains and which make a new glory of a beatifik.

California, by the Western Sea. Land of the Sun.

the four-flat way of living, as there is no noise above or beside you, but you live as it were in a detached house.

City Property Active.

THE opening days of the new year have been marked by a larger activity in city property in Los Angeles. A big lot with a frontage of 165 feet on Flower street by about 100 on Court street, in the hill section, sold at nearly \$100,000. Part payment was made in a twenty-acre lemon and orange grove in the San Fernando Valley, figured at \$40,250. Another notable sale was a business lot running through from Los Angeles to San Pedro streets.

Great Demand for Farming Land.

THE year opened very auspiciously in Southern California in the transfer of an immense tract of land in the Antelope Valley which is to be cut up into comparatively small holdings and sold to actual settlers. The tract consists of 26,000 acres, and lies along the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the vicinity of the towns of Lancaster and Palmdale. This tract was held for years by the Atlantic and Pacific Fiber Importing Company, Ltd., of London. It was bought by an English promoter who organized a company with the intention of converting the yucca plant into paper mostly for use by London newspapers. It is now to be put to a better purpose. The land is excellent for certain kinds of farming and orchard purposes, and with an immense body of subterranean water raised through artesian wells by force pumps the land will become exceedingly useful at once.

Up in Tulare county a syndicate has just purchased 400 acres of land to be set aside as promptly as possible to an olive orchard. This tract adjoins another of 640 acres now being planted to the same kind of trees, and adjoining this is a third tract of 700 acres devoted to the same purpose. This certainly will make a remarkable contiguous tract of olive orchard, 1740 acres.

The value of the Antelope Valley tract to be used for general farming is not given by those in the transaction, but probably did not fall below a million dollars.

There is certainly an active demand for farming lands, especially the cheaper grades, all through the Great Southwest. This demand makes it regrettable that the Arizona authorities should be considering the proposition of holding the public lands of that State for a very great rise in price. Arizona owns 7,000,000 acres of school and grant lands. The consideration in the minds of the authorities is to dispose of only such lands as require reclamation treatment. To hold the fertile lands of the State until prices rise is contrary to the policy of the United States during all the years of its existence. The public domain belongs to the people, and the people it seems ought to have a right to enter in and enjoy it. The idea in the minds of the Americans of old time was not only that the people had a right to the use of the public domain under restrictions, but that such use was of advantage to the whole community, in that it increased population, making a broader market for the products of the factories of the country and creating business for every wholesaler, jobber and retailer of every kind of merchandise in the country. Arizona boasts of being exceedingly "progressive" in the matter of politics, but surely this dog-in-the-manger policy is contrary to the ideas of Henry George and the single-taxers.

As It Should Be.

MAKE Stanton Post No. 55, Department of California and Nevada G.A.R., the leading post in the nation, both in numbers and efficiency." That is the slogan raised by the veterans of this unit of the G.A.R., whose home is in Los Angeles, and they will make it good. It is not for local pride that one's heart rejoices in reading this purpose of those who fought for the flag, the Union and the Constitution fifty years ago. One's pleasure rises mostly from contemplating the fact that so many of the old soldiers gather here in this land under our beautiful skies to spend the declining years of their heroic lives. The good band is growing fewer rapidly, and it will be not many years before the last will have passed away. As the Roman Senate voted after the battle of Cannae when the troops of Hannibal were defeated by the legions of the Eternal City,

"They have deserved well of their country." And the best there is in America falls far short of the merits of those who under the providence of Almighty God "kept us a nation" instead of a lot of broken-up little principalities to be everlastingly engaged in interneceine war, the curse of Europe for thousands of years and never so plainly so nor so grievously so as at the present day.

Fine Feathers and Birds.

THE poultry show held in Los Angeles the other day was an eye-opener indeed, and would have made old-timers, if they were here among us, stand aghast with wonder. It was a myth in the minds of the pioneers firmly imbedded in the backs of their heads which would have taken a surgical operation as heroic as that inflicted by Hephaestus on Zeus among the high gods of Olympus to have dislodged that poultry could not be raised in Southern California. It was a myth cognate to that in the minds of the aborigines that smallpox was a necessary concomitant of human life. A little science, a good deal of skill and a great deal of cleanliness have removed both prejudices from the minds of the people. Poultry-raising has become a very important adjunct of farming life in Southern California, and yet it is only in its inception. With eggs never selling below 25 cents a dozen, and with a chicken never obtainable for less than a dollar, and then no great shakes of a fowl at that, there is plenty of room for the growth of this industry to almost limitless proportions.

Raisin Day at Fresno.

THE Fresnoans are busy getting together a fund of \$10,000 to celebrate California Raisin Day, the date of which is to be April 30. It is worth all the trouble and all the expense to be put upon it. California raisins are enriching not only the people who raise them, but the whole nation. If we were to import the raisins produced in California they would cost us \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year. That is quite a sum of money to keep in the family instead of spending it abroad to enrich the people of Malaga in Spain. Raisins used to be a luxury enjoyed at only about three dinners a year in well-to-do American families until California began to produce them in tons instead of in pounds. One might say, being a luxury the people could get along without them. So they could indeed, but with the loss of a great deal of pleasure of the palate and to the great detriment of the physical health of the people. Raisins are not only a most delicious food but one of the most wholesome that grow out of the ground under the sun of any country.

Signs of Progress.

ON EVERY side one is met with manifestations of material progress through Southern California, and the outlook for the new year is certainly much brighter than for that of its predecessor when it came upon the State a year ago. The Times is informed that at Calexico "operations will hum during 1915." More than \$200,000 is to be spent there in public work. During the past year there was expended in construction work in that new city \$443,493, \$80,000 of it being in street work. During the new year, the paving to be done will cost \$100,000, there will be spent for a new High School \$65,000, a filter plant will cost \$12,000, and it is calculated that \$25,000 will be spent for a public library.

Near Pomona, J. C. Anderson, a Los Angeles man, owner of 320 acres of land, has just received a stock of pedigree hogs, over 100 fine brood sows. He has had a big well dug on his property, from which abundant water is to be had. The land will produce alfalfa and corn, which can be very readily transferred into the finest hams and bacon the world ever knew.

At Whittier, orange and lemon groves are moving rapidly, an eight-acre tract of lemon trees having been sold at \$12,000.

Councilman Bryant of the City Council of Los Angeles wants the city to join with the people from Pasadena and other communities in constructing bridges and viaducts over the Los Angeles River at several points, arguing that they would be a good investment, as they would draw business to the city.

Santa Ana is growing by leaps and bounds, as is shown by the postoffice receipts. Twelve years ago there was taken in at

that office \$11,528.27, and the receipts for 1914 were \$40,597.09.

Secretary Lane of the Interior Department of the Federal government is working diligently to get an appropriation of \$250,000 through Congress to protect the lands in the Imperial Valley from overflow from the Colorado River when the summer floods come down. The property in danger is worth possibly \$50,000,000, and if it is to be protected from the floods of this year there is no time to be lost, as the river comes down bank-full in June.

Mayor Rose of Los Angeles the other day presented to the Council a recapitulation of the city's finances. During the year there was received into the city treasury \$17,725,284.10. There was left on hand on January 1 a little over \$4,000,000 of this money. The city property valuation June 30, 1913, compared with that of June 30, 1914, showed an increase of \$6,274,041, showing at the last date an aggregated value of nearly \$70,000,000.

The Collector of Customs presents figures showing a great increase in business at this port, both in imports and exports, for the month of December. For the month in 1913 the imports were \$518,530, and for 1914 \$575,604. The exports for the respective months were \$33,982 and \$127,123.

Get Busy, Colonels.

THE Secretary of the Navy and his assistants are very busy these days gathering together the fleet that is to visit San Francisco in celebration of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Fifty-seven vessels of war will make up this fleet, twenty-one of which will be battleships. The fleet will be headed by the dreadnaught Wyoming, Rear-Admiral Fletcher's flagship. There will be twenty-three torpedo-boat destroyers and thirteen auxiliaries, including colliers and supply vessels. At the mouth of the canal on the Atlantic side they will be joined by the famous Oregon and the scarcely-less-famous Olympia, Commodore Dewey's flagship at Manila.

There is a discordant note in this story coming from the lips of Col. George W. Goethals, Governor of the Canal Zone. He fears the landslides that have been troubling him in the canal may prevent the passage of the great dreadnaughts. We shall not believe this until the time comes, for we want the navy in all its glory at San Francisco while the fair is in progress.

Six Weeks—and Then?

ASTERN blizzards are driving the people there to seek refuge in milder climates. Europe is closed by the terrible war raging there, and Florida is in the grip of blizzards only less severe than in States farther north. Already the rush to the Pacific Coast and particularly to California is on, and in good volume. Added to the magnet of the climate are the two magnets of the two fairs, one at San Diego and the other at San Francisco, one already opened, the other to throw open its gates February 20. Those who are coming are the very wealthy or at least the well-to-do. The great rush will not take place until March 1, when the railroads will put into force a much lower rate than that prevailing now. The present rate from Chicago to the Coast is \$109.50, but after March 1 the rates will be \$62.50. These are for round-trip tickets. Of course there are a great many Americans to whom a matter of \$50 is a bagatelle, but there are a great many more to whom that sum is quite a consideration. The railroads are all preparing to handle immense crowds, and know that their preparations will be necessary, for the people are booking passage ahead of time in thousands and tens of thousands.

Camels in Warfare.

[Baltimore American:] Camels are, as might be expected, no new feature of warfare in the east. Basra, now occupied by the Indian troops, was in the year 656 the scene of a fight known as the Battle of the Camel, in which Ayeshah, the wife of Mahomet, headed the charge mounted upon one of these beasts. And down through the centuries Arab hosts have been led by a girl riding on a blackened camel, singing songs of encouragement to her own side and insults to the other. According to the strict rules of the game, her capture or death meant the flight of her tribe, while in the event of victory she led the triumphal march.

Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Los Angeles Illustrated Weekly.

Across the Argentine Pampas.

By Frank G. Carpenter.

Food Supplies.

VAST LANDS THAT ARE TO FEED UNCLE SAM IN THE FUTURE.

A NEW ALFALFA REGION WITH FIELDS OF THOUSANDS OF ACRES—VAST WHEAT FIELDS AND MILLIONS OF LIVE STOCK. GREAT SHEEP INDUSTRY AND PASTURES OF PATAGONIA—HOW THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC LOOKS—HOW IT COMPARES WITH THE UNITED STATES—A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF A JOURNEY FROM THE ANDES TO THE ATLANTIC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUEÑOS AIRES (Argentina).—During the past twenty-four hours I have crossed the Argentine Republic. I started in the foothills of the Andes and spent all night and all day moving over the pampas. My train was a fast express, and it carried me through the best settled part of this mighty country.

I went to bed in the sleeper surrounded by vineyards. There were grapevines on each side of the track, and they extended as far out as my eye could reach. That region has more than 1,000,000 acres in grapes, and it yields so much wine every year that if it were transported to our country there would be a gallon for every man, woman and child and still some to spare.

Leaving the vineyards, we came into a region of scrub and brush, and then entered a short strip of desert. We crossed this during the night, and when I looked out of my window at daybreak we were traveling through the greenest of green. The vast plains on each side of the cars were covered with alfalfa, and that in fields of hundreds of acres. In many places the alfalfa was as high as your knees, and herds of fat cattle were feeding upon it, or lying down and chewing their cuds. There were bales of alfalfa at the station. They had been put up in rectangular piles and covered with canvas to keep off the rain. There were also stacks in some of the fields, but in most places nothing but this vast expanse of green.

Interesting Scenes en Route.

Our train made but few stops. The western part of the Argentine Republic is thinly settled and the villages are far apart. The crowds we saw at the stations were like those of our western frontier, and many of the people looked as though they had just come from the immigrant ships. I saw Spaniards and Italians by the score, and mixed with them were the gauchos or Argentine cowboys. The people were clad mostly in cottons. The men had on caps and jackets and full trousers upheld by belts or strings at the waist. The legs were tied in at the ankles. Some of the men of the better class had on leggings or boots. The women wore bright-colored calico dresses, with skirts which reached only to the tops of their shoes. Their heads were bare or covered with shawls. They resembled the peasants of Southeastern Europe. About the stations horses were tied and we could see men galloping across the fields and over the roads.

Between the stations we saw little but these great fields fenced with wire and spotted with great droves of stock. At times we rode for miles without seeing the dwellings of the great land owners. The most of the farm buildings are mud huts not more than twenty-feet square, and so low that you could stand on the ground beside them and reach to their roofs. Some of the huts are roofed with galvanized iron and others with thatch. There are also iron buildings among the newer homes of the farmers. None of the poorer huts have gardens or flowers about them. They are the homes of the Italian colonists, who have come here to make money. Some of them have large tracts, but they live little better than hogs. In most cases two or three rooms make up the whole house.

Extensive Pastures.

Passing out of the alfalfa country, we entered a region of pastures interspersed with fields of Indian corn. Some of the fields were almost boundless, and the green stretched out from each side of the track like a mighty sea. The pastures have grass a foot high, and the corn is in blossom. The



Argentine Patagonia. Mr. Carpenter amid desert and brush.



An immigrant's home on the pampas.



The Argentine Chaco in much grain.

Grain bags near a station.

land and the sky impresses you with the immensity of the country. The sky hangs low. It is a hot blue, with fleecy white clouds floating about here and there. As you ride across the republic you see nothing but this low sky and the grass and the crops, which extend out to it at the horizon. Everything is impressive in its bigness. The fields are in tracts of hundreds of acres and the corn rows seem to run from the railroad track clear to the sky. The corn is as luxuriant as that of Illinois or Missouri, and the yield is such that this country is now exporting more corn than any other land of the world.

And then the great pasture lands. There are thousands of acres of pasture to every acre of corn, and the grass extends on and on in all directions. At times I rode for an hour seeing nothing but grass, grass, grass, with the vast flocks and herds feeding upon it, and then we would pass some huts of the farmers, such as I have described, and perhaps on the skyline see a windmill of galvanized iron. The windmill is visible in most parts of the pampas. It is used for watering the stock, and in some places is so much in evidence that you can tell the curvature of the earth by the graduated heights of the mills rising over the land. These mills are mostly American, and not a few of them come from Chicago. They have a saucy look as they stand so prominently out on the pampas, making one think of a little girl's head, the wheel forming the face and the rudder the little tail of tightly-bound hair that sticks out behind.

Vast Wheat Fields.

After riding for hours through these pastures we entered a region of wheat fields interspersed with corn and grass. Here the immensity was just as apparent. The fields have thousands of acres, and you can often look on and on to the horizon over nothing but ripe yellow grain. Here and there were great piles of yellow straw spotting the landscape, and in many places stacks of wheat awaiting the thrasher. I saw many American thrashers at work. They stood beside stacks which were often several hundred feet long, and which looked like mighty windrows of light yellow. The grain is bagged as it comes from the thrashing machine, and at the stations there were long teams of oxen bringing the bags to the train. In some places there were warehouses of galvanized iron for storing the grain, and in others the warehouses had been filled and mountains of bags built up near the tracks. The mountains were cov-

ered with canvas to keep off the rains.

As we came into Eastern Argentina the signs of careful cultivation increased. There were many fine buildings, the homes of the rich estancieros, but the homes of the common people were just as mean and squalid as those we saw farther west. Most of the estates are enormous, and many contain tens of thousands of acres. As we passed through Junin, a town which has perhaps 5000 people, I asked as to some of the holdings near-by, and was told that they are immense. One of the most noted is La Pastoral. It covers 37,000 acres, and upon it are feeding 15,000 head of Durhams and Herefords. La Patonosa, another farm in the vicinity, has 75,000 acres, with 25,000 head of stock, and a little farther on is Bella Vista, the station for the San Jacinto farm, which includes inside its fences 60,000 acres, of which 700 acres only are devoted to grain. The rest is in pasture, and it is now feeding 15,000 head of cattle, 22,000 sheep, and 1000 horses. Adjoining San Jacinto is a little tract belonging to a young woman, who so far is unmarried. She owns 25,000 acres, and has more than 1000 acres in grain.

Similar farms are to be seen all the way across the Argentine Republic and others are found in the west, south and north. There are many within an hour or so's ride of Buenos Aires, some of which I shall visit and tell you how the farming is done.

Reaching Toward United States.

But just here I want to give you a bird's-eye view of this mighty country at the southern end of our sister continent. It is the richest and most enterprising of the South American republics and is fast taking its place among the great powers of the world. Argentina has some of the best lands and finest soils upon earth. It has long been feeding John Bull with a spoon, and it is now reaching out to the other side of the Atlantic and beginning to feed Uncle Sam. The English eat their Argentine steaks and chops every morning, and until the war began there was a line of steamers whose vessels started out from here every fortnight loaded with beef and mutton for the markets of New York. The country is beginning to ship butter abroad, and in the future it will probably be sending us both flour and corn. Indeed, the food lands of the Argentine are beyond conception enormous and they already compare favorably with ours in their agricultural production. The country is much smaller than the United States, but there are fewer waste

lands and the farming country is better.

The climate is much drier than ours, and horses can feed out of doors round and the summers are hot enough to raise corn. One of the great hopes for the future is in corn and in grain lands, they are now being developed to the value of a quarter of a million and are only at the edge of the country.

But first let us take a look at the Argentine Republic. You have no map, but maps are a luxury, and it takes a geographer to know what they mean. Let me compare Argentina with the United States. It is about one-third as large as the United States, but it has no great rivers to eat up its good lands and has been small in comparison with ours, but cut the Argentine into pieces, and it would cover every inch of the Mississippi and the Missouri, and be larger than a number of the states in area as Mississippi or Missouri.

This country is twice as big as Great Britain for nearly the same area.

There has always been

hostile Indians against them.

Not more

than in all the British Isles

in area than Mississippi, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado and Kansas combined.

It has taken so many of the

best lands of the most of them

to the front that the

country has been forced to take up

the frontiers or do without. And

anyone respecting modern would think

about a doctor, especially since

they have discovered, the women do-

ctors to indicate that they are

quite as one would imagine.

Personally, I am prepared

to admit that the Argentinian

is quite as efficient, but when

you consider the Argentinian

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\$22.50 from our \$200 Lines Men's Store—this January

and Texas the Chief
A Bad Storm on the Gulf.

before he died Fiske made a worthy contribution to science, vindicated Charles Darwin and Prof. E. M. Yerkes and rebuked an incredulous student, Miss Elsie Hamel. Miss Hamel took exception when Prof. Yerkes promulgated Darwin's theory that worms have intelligence.

Hundreds of Victims Still Alive, but Buried in Debris up to Their Waists.

Los Angeles Times Weekly.



The Eagle's old bronze

with pleasure in these

days of the latest

upon creation.

The Eagle is persuaded

that it is returning to his

United States of

has been watching for

long months, during

was sad, hearing many

on the wires under his

ever, to reappear next

one of the greatest

this country or any

time or any other time,

but has been somewhat

of prosperity com-

parts of the country that

tree. It has seemed to

of business America had

the late Mrs. Mary

that each business man

far and near some

and The Eagle has

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comes to The Eagle you

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country. In the first place, it is

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to eat up its good lands and be-

small in comparison with ours.

But the Argentine into patchwork

would cover every inch of land

Mississippi and the remain-

larger than a number of the

at river. This country is twice

as Great Britain and five times

either Germany or France.

area than Mississippi, California,

Colorado and Kansas combined.

Twenty States as big as Illinois

lands of the most of them would

each.

some Contrasts.

The Argentine has a better

the United States. Both coun-

the temperate zone, although

the north and the other far south

in Argentina you

is toward the south, in the U.S.

falls toward the north. Our

in the far north, the cold lands

and the West Indies in January

we go

filled bones, and for the same

gentilinan goes to Paraguay and

the cold month of July. In Jan-

the opposite of ours. The

in midsummer and August

in the United States you are

thern exposure to get the sun

same reason, you want wind

north. If you go north in de-

north by and you reach the

north in Argentina you are

now a great and

burden on their shoul-

ders. If you stay in this war is

the same. Each has some of

the crops of the two countries

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWENTY

time things were not becoming better, but most of the time going from bad to worse.

Even here in his beloved Los Angeles and throughout all his beloved country, the Great Southwest, The Eagle has known as a fact that many of his friends and neighbors were suffering dire distress in the business stagnation which prevailed even here for twenty-four months. Listening to the tales of woe that came from other parts of America, it has been evident that things were not so bad here as they were elsewhere. But surely they have been bad enough.

Your soft words were well meant, but meantime the business parsnips went unbuttoned for the very best of reasons—there were neither parsnips to butter nor butter to spread upon the parsnips. You know the best book ever written says: "Faith without works is vain." So The Eagle thinks words without deeds to follow them are indeed a very vain thing. As The Eagle looks at things the absent treatment did very little to produce the good times it was meant to bring on. Business in America when it is sick requires immediate and present treatment, and no absent thought will do it any good. Business here has been so sick that even a homeopathic dose was not enough to revive its drooping spirits. It required strong medicine and big doses of it to bring back the prosperity to which America is entitled, and which The Eagle wishes to be the lot of all his fellow-beings in his beloved America.

What brought about the depression? That is a pure matter of opinion. Some say one thing, others another. It all depends upon the point of view. The Eagle is an old, old bird, and has lived long in America and seen many business ups and downs in the country. His position is an exalted one from which he looks down upon the streets below and surveys great stretches of this old world. Being such an old bird and ripe in experience, he necessarily has his opinions as to the business depression which has afflicted the country for the past sad twenty-four months in its history.

There is perhaps no dispute in the mind of any of us as to the effect of the terrible war prevailing in Europe upon the business of America. The influence is bad, disas-

tronously bad, and will not be entirely removed for long months to come. Of course things are not so bad in this respect as they were, and they are improving every day. That undoubtedly is part of the influence reviving business and trade domestic and foreign all over America, and in this improvement the Great Southwest shares abundantly well. But do not be deceived, beloved. This terrible war, while an unmixed evil for Europe and a mixture of good and evil for America, will leave its traces behind it and be felt for years to come, yes for decades, for half a century, perhaps for a whole one.

You humans are such a peculiar people. You set to work to destroy the works of your own hands, things created by long, toilsome labor, putting out of existence the work of many hands through many years, in a moment. That cannot be done without disastrous effects to the whole world. You are now spending at least \$40,000,000 a day in this work of destruction and you have about 20,000,000 of the best manhood in all Europe engaged in this malign work. These millions of men ought to be employed in creating useful things for human use, and these millions of dollars ought to be paid them in wages and salaries to keep themselves and their families in comfort instead of being expended in the awful work of destruction of human life and the product of school.

But from The Eagle's point of view there were reasons for the depression other than the outbreak of the war. This is a matter indisputable, for the reason that the depression existed before the war began. As The Eagle's eye runs down the pages of history for more than fifty years he sees epochs of prosperity and epochs of depression in business following one another, not with regularity, but spasmodically. He sees times when the people have confidence that things are going right and will go right, and then every man among you is doing things for prosperity, not talking about it. Then your industries are in full vigor of life and need no absent treatment nor any visitation from any kind of doctor, no pills nor potions, no plasters nor salves. These are followed by a time when doubt takes the place

might is right, that blood and iron are the only desirable policy; that peace and gentleness are signs of decadence and such like unattractive, bloodthirsty maxims, and it colors all our ideas of a country that harbors some of the gentlest, most sentimental, fairy-tale-loving, artistic people in the world.

Our ideas of Belgium are built upon Maeterlinck, our ideas of Russia on Tolstoi and Gorky. And if England isn't very wary she will be saddled with the ideas of George Bernard Shaw as a national characteristic. Just which of our abundant medley of authors will live to be quoted against us is still in the lap of the gods, but this is a menace that requires looking into without further delay. Whatever befalls us in the future some of our writers will be quoted to show that we deserved all we got. After Germany's painful experience, all far-seeing governments should be ready for any contingency and our modern literature should be drastically censored before it is too late.

It is going hard with us if some unscrupulous fool insists upon quoting George Ade as evidence of our advanced culture when we essay to bring civilization into Mexico, and modern culture to the Japanese.

Standardizing Females.

TIME was when each country claimed a characteristic type of woman as its own, when each had its distinctive type of costumes, manners, charms. But now that Dame Fashion has the world's women in her grip, there is precious little difference anywhere. Illustrated papers in this mail from far distant points like Australia, India, Russia, Norway, England and South Africa all produce photographs of the self-same type of fashionable female—the races in Melbourne, a meeting at the Town Hall in Stockholm, a grand ball in Petrograd, a flower show on the Riviera, a garden party in the Argentine, a group of political dames calling upon President Wilson, all show the same styles in dress, the same fashionable lurch, the same scalped heads, the same spatted boots, the same dangly bags, and might all have been taken in one city in one country for all the diversity of interest they show.

It may be a sign of the international sisterhood of women, which Socialists hold so dear, a forerunner of that federation of the

of confidence, a cloud obscures the vision of the future, and no man dares put a foot before the other in any business enterprise. Then there is a period of depression. The people are in want, and long, lean, sad faces take the place of rubicund, joyous, smiling features.

These influences are not psychological, but are founded upon solid facts. The Eagle refers to the pages of history to prove his assertion that it is when American principles prevail in the government of America that the hearts of Americans are full of confidence about them, and then all the wheels of industry are whirling one in mad competition with another, to see which shall do the most to turn out manufactured articles from the mills and factories and food products from the fields and farms. On the contrary, when English principles control American governmental policies, when the doctrines of Richard Cobden take the place of those of Dingley and McKinley, then depression follows because the American heart loses confidence in the future, American hands become paralyzed from lack of vigor, the mill wheels stop, the smoke ceases to curl up from the factory chimneys, the larders are empty in American homes, and little children go hungry with patched clothes and without shoes to school.

Well, at last, beloved humans, you have sent the sophists to the woods, you have burnt the pill box and the medicine bottles; in other words, you have "cast physic to the dogs," and have ceased talking prosperity and started out in the true American way of doing things that make for prosperity.

This makes The Eagle's old bronze heart thrill with satisfaction and joy, and fills his mind with pride in his country. May this swelling tide of prosperity rise higher and higher, increase in volume, and, like the Winged Victory of the Athenians, remain with us a permanent lasting possession.

The Eagle

me than fai-lais, and a good deal more striking."

"But what's the odds?" said I.

"Well, it would be a good deal more flattering if he admired me as I really am, wouldn't it? Suppose I married the man? He could not possibly deceive himself forever. I want someone who will appreciate my healthy hardness, my freedom from fancied terrors, my real distaste for jewelry, my clever discrimination in knowing what suits me. It's horrible to try to live up to false virtues and know your real ones are unappreciated."

The Sailor's Caul.

A retired seaman recently advertised his "caul" for sale and we wondered what a caul might be.

It appears that every now and then a fortunate baby is born with a fine skin all over his head. If it is carefully removed intact it immediately becomes a charm against all danger. The seaman who owns a caul can safely take all risks and when he retires from his profession he hands it down as a valuable heirloom in the family, or passes it on via the advertising columns to a younger seaman, who but watches for the opportunity to acquire this valued possession. It has no efficacy on land—all the cauls in the world could not save the soldiers against shrapnel, but on sea its happy owner will survive all calamities. Old-fashioned seamen are wont to bemoan the fact that the cult of the caul has gone out with steam to a very large extent. "Then you get your Titanic disasters and all that kind of thing," dismally declared my weather-beaten informer, with a monstrous sigh.

We dare swear it is better to have faith in cauls than never to have faith at all.

A Freak Cocoanut.

[Philadelphia Record:] A freak cocoanut which is frequently found on trees growing with normal fruit is called the Macapuno cocoanut. Instead of containing the ordinary "milk" of watery consistency, the interior is made up of a viscous, white, translucent jelly, the texture of which next to the shell approaches the firmness of the normal cocoanut meat. There is no way of distinguishing this kind of nut, when intact, except by shaking it. It is said that trees which bear macapuno nuts will continue to do so from year to year.

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Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Los Angeles

Illustrated Weekly.

Jane

Shooting in British East Africa.

By Lewis R. Freeman.

"DOG OF FIRE."

A HUNTING trip in one part of the world is, in its essential particulars, much the same as in another. One goes about it differently in different places, to be sure, but the ends are similar. If you kill much game your trip is successful; if you do not kill much game—or, of course, if the game kills you—the trip is not successful. There are variations on this, but they all reduce to the same thing. The unvarnished tale of the ordinary hunting expedition furnishes little to interest one who does not hunt himself, and about the only tales that are really worth telling are those which will never be told: the stories that might have been told by the men who have sought their quarry out alone and gone under in the conflicts in which they gave the latter something like a sporting chance.

British East African hunting is no exception to the rule. If everything goes right tsetse flies and malaria are pretty sure to furnish the principal excitement of the expedition, and there, more than in any other of the big game districts of the world, are especial precautions taken that everything shall go right. The large number of young Englishmen of "family" with whom the killing of the elephant, rhinoceros or lion is the sole object, irrespective of the manner in which the killing is accomplished, are responsible for this. I have never heard of one of these young hopefuls poisoning game, the slaughter of which he deemed necessary to bringing himself to social ripeness, but the shooting of it backed up by a score or so of armed Askari—all good marksmen and ready to create a diversion or kill the beast themselves at a moment's notice—is a procedure no whit more risky. You never hear of one of this class being killed by a lion or elephant, and their tales of hairbreadth escapes on which London drawing rooms hang with bated breath are received with smiles of indulgence in Mombasa and beyond.

The shooting of big game in Africa, or anywhere else, with the modern high-power rifle is about as far removed from a fair sporting proposition as the killing of caterpillars with Paris green. The animal has about one chance in a hundred of getting away unharmed, and not one chance in a thousand of killing the man who is trying to shoot it. Those who shoot big game for a pastime are accustomed to speak of themselves as sportsmen, quite losing sight of the fact that in sport both sides are supposed to have an equal show. Putting firearms entirely out of the reckoning, a man with a long-bladed knife should have all the advantage in fighting an animal that must depend entirely upon teeth and claws of hardly more than half an inch in length. The much greater skill which the animal possesses in the use of its weapons offsets this advantage to a certain extent and would make a rough-and-tumble between a man armed with a knife and an animal of somewhere near his own weight a passably fair sporting proposition. Big-game shooting is very amusing and all well and good as a pastime, but, as generally practiced, is in no wise entitled to be classed as a sport on any but the loosest interpretation of that much-abused term.

British East Africa is by no means the best big-game country of Africa, but it is the only section where wild animals still exist in any number which is easy of access—this on account of the Uganda Railway, which penetrates from the coast to the end of Victoria Nyanza, one of the sources of the Nile. However, except zebra, antelope, gnus and the like, game is by no means plentiful near the railroad, and one going in for but a two or three months' stay will probably see neither lion nor elephant, and may esteem himself lucky if he sights a rhinoceros or a giraffe. The shooting of these animals, once they are sighted, presents no great difficulty to the good shot, and, unless one is foolish enough as to try his small caliber rifle at close quarters on an elephant or rhino, is not likely to furnish more excitement than elk shooting in Wyoming or bighorn stalking in Alaska.

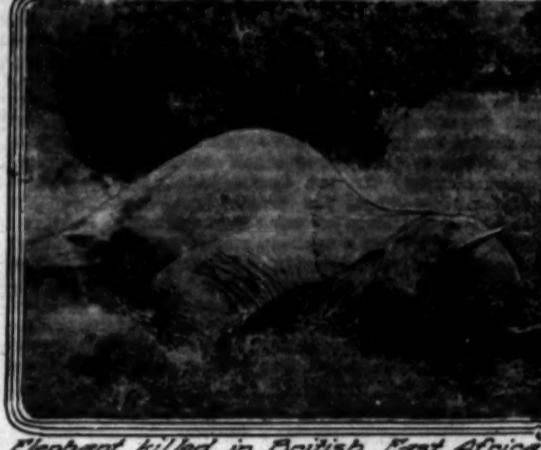
The party with which I hunted in British East Africa—four Australians and myself—secured but one elephant and one giraffe, and none of us set eyes upon a lion or leopard. With rhinoceros we were more lucky—shooting five—and also with hippopotamus and the numerous members of the antelope



Porters cutting up a rhinoceros.



Giraffe shot in Uganda.



Elephant killed in British East Africa.



Wounded oryx antelope.

family. The elephant, a very fair specimen with thirty-pound tusks, gave us no trouble at all, and but for the fact that one of the rhinos—we afterwards learned he was suffering from a festering wound caused by a poisoned arrow—charged one of my companions while he was maneuvering for a shoulder shot, there would have been nothing to redeem the long three months' fight with insects and malaria. The only real thrill to which I am indebted to my East African visit came, not through the shooting of elephant or rhinoceros, but through the chase of—but I will not anticipate.

Our original party had broken up, my four companions returning to Mombasa to take steamer for Natal, and I had joined a district judge from Nairobi—an old resident—and a young British army officer on leave on a hunt in the district south of Victoria Nyanza. The judge had bought a plantation in this section ten years before, and it was at his bungalow we made our headquarters. The plantation had been bought at the sale incident to the settling of the estate of the original owner. The price paid had appeared absurdly low at the time, but when in subsequent endeavors to clear the neglected cacao groves it transpired that none of the natives of the near-by village could be induced to work there without a white foreman, and even then for but a few days at a time, the reason for this became evident. The natives believed the place haunted, and every time one of them saw—or thought he saw—the specter, a huge dog which dripped fire as he ran, they all fled the place in terror and refused to return. White men who cared to live alone with the natives so far from the railroad were hard to secure; so the plantation had been suffered to continue to revert to bush, while the judge and his friends used the house once a year for a shooting lodge.

We had come across the eighty miles from the railroad with a score of Masai bearers and had spent a couple of sweltering days wading the swamps in a bootless search for hippopotamus. On the evening in question we were enjoying our after-dinner coffee and cigars in the grateful shelter of the mosquito-proofed veranda, and had induced the judge, after some pressing, to tell us what he knew of the superstitions of the natives concerning the place.

It appeared that the former owner—the one who had reclaimed the land and set out the cacao trees—had brought an enormous Great Dane with him from England, and that after a couple of years, as is the invariable rule with imported dogs in that country, it had gone suddenly mad one day in the village, biting several natives before it took to flight and disappeared in the jungle. The injured developed hydrophobia in its most violent form, and in their madness a number of other natives who were endeavoring to attend them were also bitten, so that for some months there was a considerable epidemic in the village. Later, several of the natives reported seeing the dog in the jungle, one of them claiming to have been chased by it; and when the body of the planter was found, torn and bruised in the mimosa one day, his death, which a year before would have been laid to lions, was immediately attributed to the ubiquitous dog. Gradually everything of an unpropitious nature which happened in the neighborhood, from crop failure to sickness, was checked up to the same account, the natives' fear of the spectral animal growing as the years went by and his supposed malice seemed to increase. Recently, the judge said, the beast had inspired additional terror through the fact that he had been reported as having turned to fire, so that he lighted up the jungle as he raged through it, leaving behind him a glowing trail, no trace of which, however, could be discovered in the morning.

The judge seemed to take the whole thing rather seriously; not that he took stock in the "fire-dog" part of it, he explained, but because he could not very well ignore a superstition which had been responsible for making his investment in the plantation a dead loss. The lieutenant was inclined to pooh-pooh the whole affair, however, claiming that no imported dog had ever been known to survive by an hour an attack of equatorial hydrophobia, and he was citing at some length instances in proof of his contention when an ear-splitting yell of mortal terror rang out from the bush. An instant later there was the sound of running feet and before we had risen from our chairs the glass of the sun-parlor end of the veranda shivered to fragments before the impact of a great black body which lunged through it

and fell at our feet. In its rage it had torn other black body, while through the hole which they barricaded behind them, the natives do seem to change,"

The Gentlewoman following

the design in one of these per-

iodicals, a well-known woman lecturer

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a piece of embroidery that she

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2.50 From our \$100 Lines Lines

Men's Store—this January and Texas the Chief
A Bad Storm on the Gulf.

worthy contribution to science, vindicated Charles Darwin and Prof. R. M. Yerkes and rebuked an incredulous student, Miss Elsie Hamel. Miss Hamel took exception when Prof. Yerkes promulgated Darwin's theory that worms have intelligence.

Hundreds of Victims Still Alive, but Buried in Debris up to Their Waists.

[Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Los Angeles Times

ca.

mented Weekly.

Jane Halifax, Gentlewoman, And Her Luminous Talks to "The Times."—XIV.

WOMEN AND INDUSTRY

"WOMEN is not an esthetic thing, it's a fact of creation," said The Gentlewoman, looking up at me from behind a piece of linen on which was a spray of cherry blossoms.

"The world is changing so one thing is true womanliness

"It is a shock to me, I must admit, to see The Gentlewoman stitching away at embroidery that she has made. It seemed a criminal waste of time to me. I have always held that we should devote a lot of time to embroidery, crewel work, etc., to satisfy us by such pastime. I have always regretted wasting time in this needlework, paper

"I am not able to discuss canning or graniteware with any knowledge or intelligence, simply because I have not been interested in canning or graniteware. Future women suffrage have interests, but samplers, tatting, crewel work and crocheting I associated with women of very old times. I am not capable of thinking

"The Gentlewoman following me in one of these perambulators was a well-known woman lecturer on women's literature published in various periodicals.

"Women seem to change," said The Gentlewoman. "But I fancy that will ever be the same. Of course—the most of them—

"Women love pretty rooms, exquisite dishes,

"In their forms. A great many

"had their support to fashions

"in the last degree prurient, do

"all of the significance of the

"year. They wear them be-

"cause they are commonplace stand-

"ards to them. One

"marked changes in the

"of womanliness is the

"of craftsmanship from the home.

"She used to be a craftswoman.

"She did not know instinctively a great

"deal of domestic science than is

"and could make anything she

"needed, from an exquisite

"needle to the most elaborate

"and beautiful article. And in between these dis-

"playful and pursuit all the fam-

"ily and sons, coats and pants

"and collars and cuffs. Then there

"was spinning and weaving, and

"pottery and basket-mak-

"ing, etc. These were not done for pas-

"time, but for some purpose as a part of the

"boy's duty to one's family."

"However, we decided that the

"investigating.

"Accordingly—the judge and I

"found the lieutenant with his ad-

"out down the water path after

"the blacks to show us the way

"had not yet risen and the water

"overached by the intense heat

"of the sun.

"The bushes lay in dark shadows.

"The fireflies laced the air with

"of gold. Presently, as we

"the river bank, we became aware

"of a dull luminosity around

"the bushes, and some spirit.

"One might leave by

"just handfuls of glow in

"the bushes.

"I heard the heavy breathing

"and was conscious of some

"fear.

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Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Los Angeles Illustrated Weekly.

The Olive

The Development of the Olive Industry.

By George C. Roeding.

OUR FRUIT LEADS.

THE fruit business has long since become a permanent asset of California, which has passed the experimental stage and developed into a great and permanent industry. It is quite true that there are many localities where fruit growing has not been fully exploited, simply because adverse conditions may actually or apparently exist, and these must first be overcome before any great progress can be made; hence it is a waste of time to write of all the ups and downs of the various branches of horticulture. In spite of this, however, the many discouragements that have been encountered in the past fruit growing leads all other lines of activity, and California today stands out just as prominently as the land of fruit as she did in the good old days of "49" as the land of gold. The fact that the barometric needle is slowly but surely rising, leaving the pessimistic to marvel and the optimistic to congratulate themselves on their success, is sufficient indication of the position which our fruit industry occupies in the realm of horticulture. It is easy enough to write why this or that line of fruit growing has not made the progress it should, by those who are thoroughly familiar with the situation, and the olive industry, possibly one which gives greater promise today than any other in California, is no exception to this rule.

Early History of the Olive.

The immense profits which were so vigorously harped on by promoters in the years from 1889 to 1895 caused the indiscriminate planting of olives throughout the entire State; often poor lands were selected, because stress was laid on the fact that such lands would become valuable, the claim being made that the olive would thrive and produce bounteous crops with practically no care. The first shock came when it was discovered that in order to produce a good commercial pickling olive of fair size, care was essential, and this was followed by the fact that the pickling olive had merits which made it far more profitable than a strictly oil olive; that the two branches of the industry were closely allied and that one was dependent on the other; that a good pickling olive was also a satisfactory oil producer is now well established; that the oil-making part of the business stands in the same relation to the olive industry that the second crop of Muscat grapes (which are manufactured into brandy) does to the raisin industry. In other words, that the shriveled, small or even frozen olives make good oil.

Another problem soon asserted itself. When the trees came into bearing there were no facilities for handling the product. Those who had orchards of any consequence found that for self-protection they had to become manufacturers. Strenuous efforts were made to learn how the green olives, of which the people of the United States were the greatest consumers in the world, were to be converted into a commercial product. Spain has held a monopoly of that business for years, and still holds it.

The liberality with which California horticulturists display in the disseminating of information is entirely foreign to our Euro-

pean neighbors, and if any of our producers did occasionally obtain an inkling of the process of making pickles or manufacturing oil, the information was so badly garbled and indefinite that they threw up their hands in despair. Our output was held up to ridicule; our green pickles would not keep, and merchants were afraid to touch them. Our olive oil was not of a uniform character, and the very fact that it did vary some in quality (although some good oil was made in the early days) made the merchants handle it with gloves, and criticisms were made on account of its inferiority to some famous Italian brand, which in most cases was cotton-seed oil with a fancy label on the package.

Obstacles That Have Been Overcome.

It is but a few years ago that our dried prunes, apricots, peaches and figs were held up to ridicule; when it was intimated that our oranges, pears and canned fruits lacked the flavor of fruits grown in a certain defined section of country for years; but a glance at the situation as it is today proves that California fruit is recognized as the standard, and that our methods of preparing and marketing are being imitated in every part of the world.

Our pure olive oil is probably no better than the pure product from Europe. We have in our favor, however, the fact that we contended against the imposition that was being practiced on the consuming public in selling an adulterated article for the pure.

California olive oil has a standing today which is unassailable; our contention for purity and quality is winning over all obstacles.

Our ripe pickled olives are in a class by themselves. The process which has been adopted by all the manufacturers is practically the same. The problem had to be worked out after years of failure, and the business is now on a firm footing. It is going to grow beyond all expectations. We have finally learned how to make green pickles equal to the best imported, but this is not our main object, which is that we have demonstrated the superiority of the ripe over the innumerable green olive.

What does this lead to? It means practically a monopoly in the olive products because our European neighbors will always have difficulty in competing with us, even if they do learn our process, as the ravages of the olive fly of Europe, the larvae of

which penetrates the fruit and often causes the greater part of the crop to drop to the ground before the olives reach a stage of ripeness which permits of their being made into wholesome ripe pickled olives.

Making Olive Oil and Pickles.

Comparatively few concerns have engaged in commercializing the olive, because of many discouragements, but during the last five years (since the business has become a financial success) prices to the growers for their fruit have been strengthened, due to competition among buyers, there being seemingly insufficient olives to meet the demand. With this state of affairs many of the larger canning concerns, having all the machinery and appliances necessary for that branch of the business, held aloof from engaging in it. With the additional acreage coming in, and two years in succession of heavy crops, the inadequa-

cy of the plants now in operation to handle the output became apparent, and a slump in prices has occurred, hence the impression has become prevalent that the industry has reached the climax of its development.

The men engaged in the handling of the product have been largely responsible for this state of affairs. They know now that they have been paying far more than they could afford for the olives delivered at the doors of their factories, and because they have had a season of poor sales (due to the depressed conditions of business generally) they attribute their troubles to a series of circumstances for which they are really responsible themselves. However, this is only temporary. Already many of the great canning concerns are making preparations to embark in the business.

It is fortunate that this is the case, for they will create stability to the industry. The result of their entry into the field will mean a wider distribution of ripe olives, not only in the United States, but abroad, and our growers will reap the reward. We import \$10,000,000 worth of pickled olives and olive oil annually. Will anyone gainsay that, with this one concrete fact before us, that this promising industry, with every indication perfect to make it an absolute success, will languish because of the unsatisfactory conditions of one particular year? The olive business will be one of the most permanent and substantial of California's fruit industries.

The Matter of a Protective Tariff.

One point should not be overlooked in connection with the industry, and that is that its rapid advancement is dependent on two factors, one of which is a market for olive products and the other a tariff which will protect the men who are to produce the olives, and induce others to engage in the business. Practically no returns may be expected until the trees are six years old. It is almost superfluous to dwell on the fact that capital is reluctant to invest in any new undertaking unless there is a prospect of receiving some substantial benefits. It will devolve on California principally to supply the olive products of the United States, and with every condition favorable from a climatic and soil standpoint, there is nothing to prevent a rapid increase in our output providing the necessary protection is afforded.

The Industry Abroad.

Some conception of the extent of the industry in Spain, possibly the only country in the world where the pickling of olives is fully as important as the manufacture of oil, will be realized when it is borne in mind that the total land devoted to olives, according to a recent consular report, is 3,581,789 acres.

In France the industry is not only amply protected, but in addition the French government offers a fixed bounty to all who plant orchards. This in itself demonstrates how highly the industry is regarded as an important factor in the upbuilding of the agricultural sections of Southern France, where the climatic conditions are very similar to our great interior valleys. One of the results of this liberal policy on the part of the government to offer inducements in the growing of olives is evidenced by the enormous acreage which is planted at Sfax,

Algeria, French territory. The culture of the "Chemain," so called, has been carried on successfully. According to recent reports the annual output is several thousand barrels of oil. Probably no other country can present such a sight as straight rows of trees, with the bands of bare, reddish soil in almost every direction. There are thousands of acres of land in California where "dry-land" olive trees are carried on with equal success.

Tariff Experiences in West.

That those who are engaged in the olive and olive oil business in California might eventually come into competition both in olive oil and olives was very evident when the olive oil was held before the Protection Committee during Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration in 1908. Every measure was brought to bear in representing the fruit interests to make a trade in olive oil and green pickles practically cut in two, resulting in the finding that, if our representatives could succeed in this, we could all be wanted in a protective tariff on ripe olives, which were beginning to enter the market in a commercial way. The importers presented their brief before the committee, and it was decided that California had every right in placing the market under a protective tariff; that our conditions were not favorable in either article. Among our arguments, all of which were logical, the most ridiculous was that we never could expect to export imported olive because of the hot climate during the summer, preventing the olive from properly maturing olive.

Olives as a Food.

The nutritive and medicinal value of olive is unquestioned. Olives constitute an extremely nutritious and digestible form of food. Their large amount of oil, carbohydrates, protein, and nitrogenous matter, and in their composition replace meat to a considerable extent. A meal of bread and ripe olives is a palatable, but nutritious and nourishing meal. The amount eaten is to be reckoned in the same consideration as the amount of good, wholesome food.

With the Anglo-Saxon in mind, olive oil as an article of food is negligible quantity, being limited to a few countries. Among the Latin races, however, it is a recognized staple. In the Mediterranean countries the average consumption of oil is in the neighborhood of 100 gallons.

Some of the varieties weigh about thirty pounds, while the smaller ones are about half that size. A single specimen of the largest variety weighs close to half a ton in weight.

The men engaged in olive culture in the most part live in villages on the Muskegon River flats. The men work in the garden not infrequently trapping everywhere in search of life's necessities. The turtle, however, is turned into money, and others frequently return home with a dollar a week in their pockets.

properly pruned California Mission olive trees are evenly distributed over the tree and trunk. The trunk is 100 feet high, and the top of which in 1913, was 150 tons, possess

Catching Turtles.

A NOVEL BUT BIG INDUSTRY IN WESTERN MICHIGAN.

(New York Sun:) An industry which brings many dollars into the pockets of those engaged in it is being carried on near Muskegon, with few aware of its magnitude. The catching of turtles, big and small, is the work. On the Muskegon River a few miles from the city there are thousands of acres of marsh lands, turtle pastures in ideal form. Here the turtles grow fat and are easily trapped by the hunters.

Henry Vandervelde, known all up and down Muskegon River as "Catfish Hank," is the best known of the turtle hunters and shippers in this locality. Philadelphia hotels, New York cafes and other eating-places of the elite have his name listed repeatedly on their books.

Every year over 50,000 turtles are shipped from Muskegon to the East for use in the big hotels and other places. The turtles trapped are packed in wooden boxes, three in a box, one on top of the other. So far as possible the turtles are graded as to size, the largest specimen being at the bottom of the box, with the smallest of the three packed in the single crate on top. When the turtles run rather small they are placed in sacks and shipped in that way. This method is not considered as good as the other, however, as when placed in a box the turtles are almost certain to be alive when finishing their long journey.

The thousands of acres of marsh land offer to Muskegon River trappers one of the greatest turtle pastures in the country. The spring and late fall are the height of the turtle-shipping season. In Muskegon turtles are most frequently

called "water chickens," this name being used, as the meat furnished is almost exactly like the white breast meat of a chicken. In local cafes thousands of pounds are disposed of, patrons of restaurants here never being aware that they are eating anything other than chicken.

A similar use is made of much of the turtle shipped east from here, the meat being considered especially fine for "chicken" salads and other table delicacies.

All sorts of methods are used to capture turtles, but a peculiarly constructed trap is most generally part of the equipment of the turtle hunter. Two common barrel hoops, a little wire netting and a few short pieces of rope form this trap. The two barrel hoops are placed in about the position they would be on a barrel and wire is nailed completely around them, with the exception of one end, left open. This end is fitted with a net-

10 Lines | Lines
Men's Store—this January
and Texas the Chief
—A Bad Storm
on the Gulf.

Indicated Charles Darwin and
Prof. H. M. Yerkes and rebuked
an incredulous student, Miss
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promulgated Darwin's theory
that worms have intelligence.

Hundreds of Victims Still
Alive, but Buried in Debris
up to Their Waists.

Los Angeles Times and Weekly.

Industry.

Algeria, French territory. Thus it
ture of the "Chemaly," the dry-land
has been carried on successfully and
ably. According to recent reports
district is not less than 70,000 acres,
the annual output is several million
of oil. Probably no other place in
can present such a sight as the
straight rows of trees, separated
bands of bare, reddish soil, and
horizon in almost every direction
are thousands of acres of land in California
where it is not practicable
where "dry-land" olive culture
ried on with equal success.

Tariff Experiences in Washington

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properly mature olives. This
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committee from Fresno. Do
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it is to be hoped before many
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expansion of the business is
ives as a Food.

The nutritive and medicinal value
is unquestioned. Pickled olives
stitute an extremely nutritious
form of food. They contain a
large amount of oil, carbohydrates
and protein matter, and in Mediterranean
countries replace meat to a certain
extent. Bread and ripe olives are
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With the Anglo-Saxon the
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from three to four gallons of
In Spain alone the annual
oil is in the neighborhood of
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of rope, so placed that
ugh for the turtle to get in,
y impossible for him to get
The bait, consisting of a
ome of raw meat, is placed just
ome of the turtles caught were
y pounds, while the average
about half that size. A single
the specimens, however, in
e to half a ton in weight.
e men engaged in turtle
most part live in shacks on
River flats the year round.
not infrequently furnish
tables, while the fishing, however
everywhere in evidence
bin for them to secure the
necessities. The turtle has
is turned into honey. Turtles
are frequently making several
a year in this work.

A well-grown California Mission olive tree, with its fruiting
branches distributed over the tree and extending from the
bottom to the top.

Valley olive orchard, consisting of 50 acres, the
which in 1913, was 150 tons, possessing a market value of

[Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

The Olive Industry as Seen in Southern California.



2. A scene in a Fresno Olive Pickling Plant, showing women selecting only perfect olives for canning. Total annual output for the State about 150,000 cases of 24 quarts each.
4. Interior view of an olive factory showing the final processing of olives in sanitary cans just before labeling.

though it developed on cross-examination that one of the servants sought his advice, and another witness said

tribution of 800 men's suits and overcoats underpaid.

Suits and overcoats of the finest imported and domestic fabrics, the new cut, pattern

Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Los Angeles Illustrated Weekly.

Some of the Posse

The Mastery of the Mediterranean.

By Charles M. Pepper.

WHAT IS A LAKE?

SHALL the Mediterranean be a British lake? The question has been asked in the past, and is asked again today under the breath both by European neutrals and belligerents.

English statesmen doubtless have their own point of view, and, if they were to give a frank answer to a frank question, might reply that world commerce will not suffer if the Mediterranean remains what it has been for a century—a part of British sea power.

Yet, while the British influence in the Mediterranean will remain preponderant in the event that the allies triumph, it may, nevertheless, during the next half a century be less a distinctive British lake and more an international lake than it has been. The allies, their old causes of distrust removed, may have more to say about the Mediterranean, and may share it on more equitable terms with Great Britain.

Should the war be a draw, or even should Germany and Austria come out of it with more than they went in, there nevertheless would be little shifting of maritime power to the Mediterranean. The bulk of Germany's commerce always will be through the Baltic and the North Sea. The trade through Switzerland and through Austria is of some importance to South Germany—yet this outlet is not vital to German industrial life.

Austria is in a different situation. The continued possession of Trieste and the Dalmatian coast is essential to her if she is to have a maritime commerce under her own flag. Without a share of the Adriatic coast line she becomes entirely a land power.

Gibraltar as a Factor.

It is the tradition of British foreign policy that impregnable Gibraltar is the assurance of British commerce to India and the Orient, but Gibraltar was not always regarded as essential to British interests. After a little more than half a century of possession England was most willing to trade it off to Spain for the unimportant Island of Minorca, in the Balearic group. That was in the middle of the eighteenth century, when the Chatham ministry was seeking to bribe Spain to break away from the alliance with France. State policy seemed to justify the withdrawal of England from the Spanish mainland provided France could be weakened.

Minorca would have afforded a naval base, but to get to the island it would be necessary for any English fleet to pass through the Straits of Gibraltar. Had the cession of Gibraltar been accepted England would have regretted it, as today she regrets the cession of the Island of Heligoland by the Salisbury ministry to Germany.

Yet when this bargain was made there were very few and very mild protests in England, because nobody really thought that Heligoland, within a quarter of a century, would become the German naval base in the greatest war that the world has known, and would be the means of inflicting humiliation on the British navy.

Spain in the middle of the eighteenth century was still an aggressive maritime power. She rejected England's offer of Gibraltar, probably not without hope that she would be able, with the aid of France, to take it anyhow.

A little more than twenty years later, when England had the war with the colonies on her hands and was pretty well occupied, Spain sought to regain Gibratral by bombarding it. That was in 1779, a year of fate for England in many parts of the world.

Fate, however, did not decree that she was to lose by the military operations of an enemy what she previously had offered to trade off as a consideration for the betrayal of Spain's ally.

The sea siege on the part of Spain failed and Gibraltar remained English, to be strengthened and fortified from year to year until it is today, if not impregnable to siege guns from the land side—such as those by which Germany laid low Namur and Antwerp—at least as well defended as any fortress in the world.

The tendency to consider the Mediterranean as a British lake has not been due solely to the possession of Gibraltar. There

is Malta and Cyprus, and the long chapters of diplomatic intrigue and of the oppressive diplomacy of which Lord Palmerston was the exponent that justified the end to the means. The German controversialists apparently have not yet got around to these chapters in their endeavors to show that Germany, in appropriating other people's countries, is only doing what England did in the Mediterranean. The practical aspect of land grabbing in the past as it relates to future commerce is more important than the controversial aspect.

Change at Suez.

The Suez Canal, in the course of historic events, became the complement to Gibraltar. During the Franco-Prussian war the canal was actually neutral, and it is recorded that French and German warships passing through it saluted each other. No one now considers the possibility of a German warship getting into Suez or getting out if she happened to get in. So there is no question of what kind of a salute would be given a cruiser of the allies.

When England was ready to yield Gibraltar there was no Suez Canal and no route to India to be protected. There was, in fact, in the middle of the eighteenth century, not much of a British India as it exists today.

Nor was there an Egypt as a British protectorate, and an Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The recent action of Great Britain in formally declaring Egypt a British protectorate, although at the same time retaining a puppet khedive, simplifies the international problems of the future, but it does not materially change the status of Egypt as a Mediterranean country.

The port of Alexandria has been to all intents and purposes a British port since its bombardment by the British fleet in 1832, but it has been maintained as such without prejudice to the rest of the world. This condition will continue, and Alexandria grow in population and wealth, although this growth will be limited by the increase in cotton growing and other agricultural development of irrigation. It is a question, though, whether Egypt is susceptible of much further agricultural development. The area which the waters of the Nile can fertilize is a limited one.

Gibraltar, after all, notwithstanding England's predominant interest in Egypt and Suez and the route to India, may become in effect as much an international fortress as a British one, though it always will remain under English control. France and Italy are both vitally interested in seeing that the dominance of the Mediterranean is not weakened by Teutonic participation.

Had the German dash to Paris succeeded the French colonial possessions on the African shore of the Mediterranean might have been endangered. Germany's determination to be avenged for Morocco would not have been limited to Morocco itself. That Germany was not satisfied with the big slice of equatorial Africa given her, without the consent of the equatorial Africans, was perfectly understood.

Victory over France would have meant the dismemberment of Algeria and Tunis as French colonial possessions, and the great Sahara Desert, which France hopes one day to conquer and render less of a desert, might have been considered as a war prize, too.

African Elements.

No one now dreams of France's possessions along the Africa shore of the Mediterranean being disturbed as a result of the war. The interesting question of the future is how much more France may do in developing these colonies with the assurance that the Mediterranean is an international lake without Germany being in the international group.

Englishmen heretofore have not been particularly pleased to have comparisons made between the French colonies and their own, because these comparisons showed that England was not the only power which could administer colonies successfully. Moreover, the French colonial policy was in conflict with the English theory of handling inferior races, and of considering all races, except the Anglo-Saxons, as inferior.

Recently, as a result of the alliance, Eng-

lish eulogists have been found for the French colonial administration, and especially for France's Mediterranean possessions. This means that those colonies in the future will have English good-will, because England feels the need of seeing France made as strong as possible in Northern Africa, since there is no longer any contention with France over the British control in Egypt.

The United States itself is somewhat interested in seeing the French colonial possessions in Northern Africa continue their development, for there is an excellent market there for American goods. Algeria, for example, takes approximately \$3,000,000 of American products every year. This includes agricultural machinery, hardware, lumber, petroleum, tobacco and even automobiles. When the wheat crop is deficient Algeria helps meet the deficiency by importing wheat from the United States. In a recent year it took wheat to the value of more than \$700,000.

Italy is at present the most potential factor in the Mediterranean situation. England has no Gibraltar on the Italian mainland to offer as the price for Italy keeping clear of Germany, and, if she had, it could not be offered in present circumstances, but both England and France have what may be considered strong inducements for Italy to share with them the control of the Mediterranean. The sequel to the seizure of Avlona, on the Albanian coast, by Italy is yet to be written, because no one can predict what will happen on the shores of the Adriatic.

On the African shore of the Mediterranean there is the moral support of England and France in strengthening Italian control of Libya, or Tripolitana, and the certainty of physical support if Italy should be drawn into war with Turkey.

Italy and Libya.

Before the outbreak of the present hostilities confused the international situation favorable reports were received regarding the Italian administration of Libya and the progress of public works, and especially of sanitation.

Agriculture, which is the main dependence, was also progressing. It was due to the Italian administration that an artesian supply of water was secured. Frequent attempts had been made to sink artesian wells, but without success, until the Italian army engineers sank one at Zuara, a oasis west of the town of Tripoli.

They got water at a depth of 500 feet. This success was encouragement for future borings, so that some system of irrigation may be made effective.

Barley is the crop which is expected to develop Libya. A good crop once in four years is all that has been expected heretofore, but it is possible that under scientific methods greater production will be obtained in the future, and Libya will have a contented agricultural population. Dates and olives are produced for export, as well as henna. A million pounds of henna is considered a fair yield.

The export trade of Libya rests on this somewhat slender basis, the total exports not reaching \$1,000,000. The imports during the presence of the Italian troops averaged \$6,000,000 a year, but in normal conditions they hardly would amount to \$3,000,000. Germany and Austria-Hungary supply less than \$500,000, so that the interruption of their trade with Libya due to the war was not serious. The merchandise consisted chiefly of beet sugar.

Trade at Tripoli.

Italy's direct trade with her African colony in normal years may be placed at \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, although the amount was doubled when she was sending large quantities of military supplies. As a colonial market, Tripoli cannot be said to be of great value, but Italy did not go to war with Turkey to secure a territorial foothold on the Mediterranean shore of Africa and the hinterland for commercial purposes. National aspiration was the governing motive, and the national sentiment rather than trade advantages will influence Italy's policy in the adjustment of the future control of the Mediterranean.

The United States has had a small trade

with Libya, but it has been of some of the nearly 100,000. Many of the Americans there have been oil companies, and so to Italy. The only oil United States takes is skins, and these do not much increase. Imports of oats, cottonseed oil products, and a few minerals.

In its commerce with Tripoli is to be counted Algeria and Tunis as a territory, rather than a political entity.

While the mastery of the sea doubtless will continue in her allies, and while during the time when it will be man ships those possessed with a large grain of salt.

Undoubtedly, if France's ambition to absorb the Mediterranean sea carriers as far as possible in war, the share which she has had in the trials of Italy would be worth grabbing considerably to the Italian merchant marine.

The German Trans-Saharan among the first to provide New York and the Mediterranean with the traffic of Marocca Lines, of Genoa and Naples lines, and of the lines from Sicily, with the British lines in service between Naples and especially preferable.

In spite of the English chances are that not much great war is brought to the merchant marine will open the Mediterranean, and will bring Suez to and from the Orient.

The Mediterranean, which international political controlable a marine highway for any group of nations to facilitate its commerce instead.

Identifying the Soldier.

[Baltimore American:] You soldier falls in battle he wears a little metal disk which he bears a number, and this is graphed to Berlin. There he is determined. This system covers everything else connected with the army. The British and all others contains, besides marks of soldier's church affiliation, a system is smaller, each man disk, one round his neck, wear a numbered badge, which time, serves as a claim billeted by the prison. The army uses a cloth tab with a leather strap of the tunic. The identification cards stitched leather French once made use of small badges, but these proved no traction to the savages who faced in Africa, so the metalized. Austria still uses metal in the form of a leather leaves inside. Of the savages alone has no identification soldiers. When Pasha of Egypt omitted to the soldiers who used to him with him?"

Badges of Identification.

[Kansas City Star:] Whole great number, from China, and from India, in the small lock in the center, other one of the small bands, and every band is postoffice in the name of the small armament, immense New York, unlock. Every band has record of every man's regiment, and his rank, time. Once in the course of service of safety, all the patterns are now and called in and



Men's Store—this January
and Texas the Chief
on the Gulf.

Prof. R. M. Yerkes and rebuked
an incredulous student, Miss
Ellis Hamel. Miss Hamel took
exception when Prof. Yerkes
promulgated Darwin's theory
that worms have intelligence.

Hundreds of Victims Still
Alive, but Buried in Debris
up to Their Waists.

Los Angeles Times Weekly.

[Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Mediterranean.

with Libya, but it has been a loss of some of the near-by Empires. Many of the American products there have been sold through commercial houses, and are sent to Italy. The only products United States takes from Tripoli are skins, and these do not show much increase. America sends oats, cottonseed oil, cotton, nuts, and a few miscellaneous articles.

In its commerce with Libya Tripoli is to be considered along with Algiers and Tunis as a Mediterranean territory, rather than as a separate entity.

While the mastery of the sea doubtless will continue with England and her allies, and while they now control the time when it will be a question of man ships these predictions are made with a large grain of allowance.

Undoubtedly, if England can succeed in her ambition to absorb the traffic of the sea carriers as one of the results of war, the share which Germany has had in the traffic of the Mediterranean would be worth grabbing all, especially to the importance of the merchant marine.

The German Transatlantic Liners among the first to provide service between New York and the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean itself then follows the traffic of Marseilles and the lines of Genoa and Naples and Sicily, and the lines touching Sicily, with the British lines of service between Naples and Sicily especially profitable.

In spite of the English successes chances are that not many months after the great war is brought to an end the merchant marine will again be in the Mediterranean, and will be passing from Suez to and from the Orient.

The Mediterranean, whatever may be the international political control, will be available a marine highway for any group of nations to be able to realize its commerce indefinitely.

Identifying the Dead
[Baltimore American:] When a soldier falls in battle he is given a little metal disk which he carries about him. This disk bears a number, and this number is determined. This system is used by every army connected with the war. The British use an aluminum disk, besides marks of identification. The French use an aluminum disk, one round, each soldier wears a numbered badge which serves as a charm, and is blessed by the priests. The German army uses a cloth tab woven into the strap of the tunic. The French once made use of metal identification cards stitched inside the edges, but these proved so objectionable to the savages who fought in Africa, so the cards were discontinued. Austria still uses a metal disk in the form of a locket which leaves inside. Of the nations of Europe none has an identification system for soldiers. Edhem Pasha gave the following instruction as follows: "A dead soldier is to be sent to the sultan; why, then, should he be sent with him?"

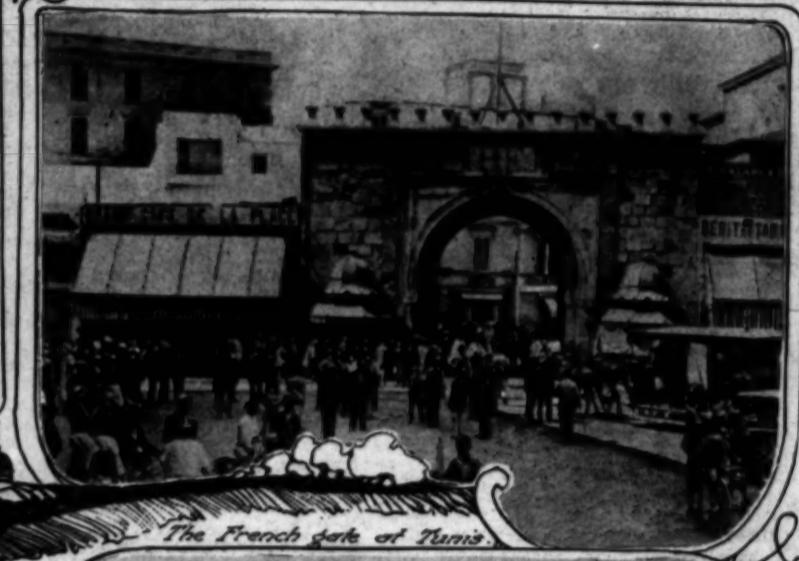
Mail Bag Keys
[Kansas City Journal:] All the post offices in the world great country, from Mexico to Canada, and from St. Paul to New Orleans, have a mail lock in the exact center of the building, and every one of the many buildings in the city, and every one of the post offices in the country, where the largest crossroads meet, have a mail lock. Every key has numbers run high into the hundreds, and every one is kept by the postmaster, and his whereabouts can be known at any time. Once in six or seven years, for safety, all the locks are changed. New ones of no value are torn out, and the old ones are melted in and destroyed.



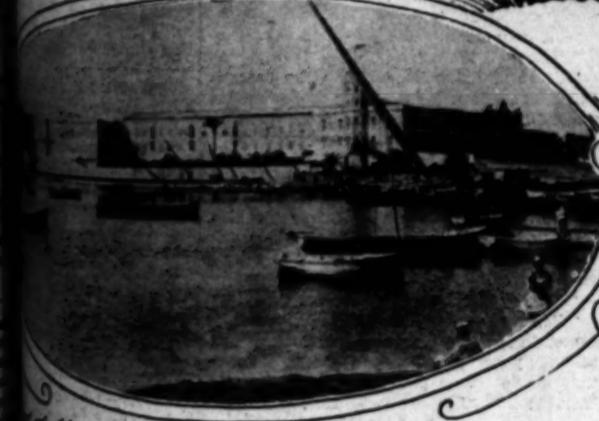
Leopold of entrance to Suez Canal.



Gibraltar—England's Mediterranean Fortress.



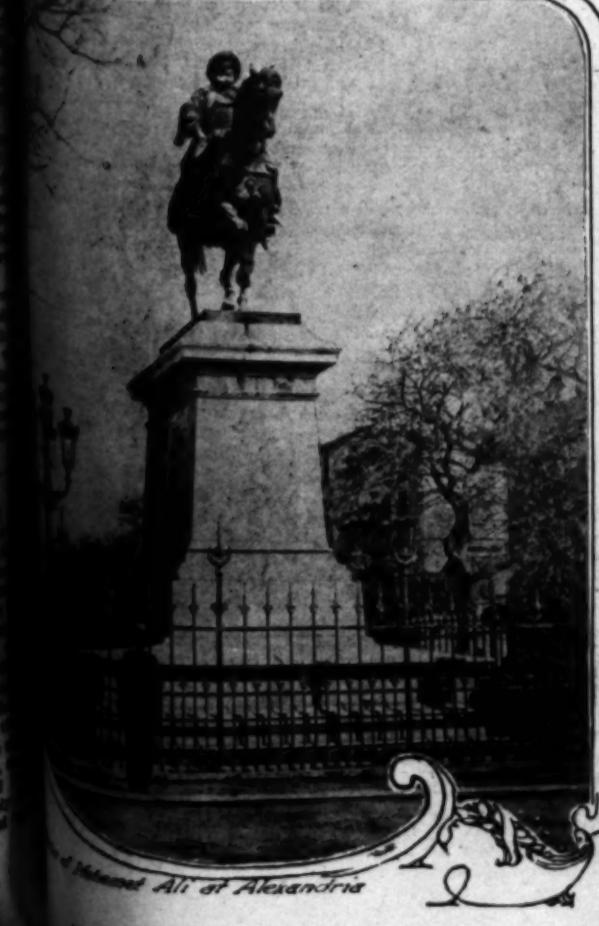
The French gate of Tunis.



A view of Alexandria from the Palace Ras-el-Tin.



The Tombs of the Caliphs, Cairo.



Statue of Muhammad Ali of Alexandria.



Moqarr Sidi-ben-Zina at Tunis.

Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources

Napoleon's Retreat.

IN THE sixth grade the teacher was questioning a boy about Napoleon's disastrous invasion of Russia and the subsequent retreat from Moscow.

"What did the French do then?" she asked.

"They ran away," replied the boy.

"Yes, that is what they did," said the teacher. "but 'ran away' is hardly the correct phrase to use. What should you have said?"

The boy's face lighted up with understanding.

"They beat it!" he exclaimed, quite proudly.—[Philadelphia Record.]

Rastus Knew Mules.

AT A DINNER the other evening the talk turned to the subject of mules, when Congressman Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina recalled the familiarity of Uncle Rastus with that obstreperous species.

Some time since, the Congressman said, a mule balked along the public highway, and no amount of beautiful persuasion or lurid eloquence could induce him to move. Finally Uncle Rastus happened along and advised a whop over the head. This was done, and the mule started.

"That did it all right," admiringly exclaimed a bystander. "You certainly seem to have a thorough understanding of mules."

"Yas, sah! Yas, sah!" was the gruff rejoinder of Uncle Rastus. "I suah do know dem mules all right."

"Is it always best to hit them on the top of the head?" queried the bystander.

"Yas, sah! Yas, sah!" returned Rastus. "Dem mules hab mo' brains dan people think, an' you jes' got ter 'peal right close to dere interlect."—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

Making the Target.

TWO Irishmen arranged to fight a duel with pistols. One of them was distinctly stout, and when he saw his lean adversary facing him he raised an objection.

"Bedad!" he said, "I'm twice as big a target as he is, so I ought to stand twice as far away from him as he is from me."

"Be alsy now," replied his second. "I'll soon put that right."

Taking a piece of chalk from his pocket he drew two lines down the stout man's coat, leaving a space between them.

"Now," he said, turning to the other man, "fire away, ye spalpeen, and remember that any hits outside that chalk line don't count."—[New York American.]

The Criminal Composer.

"**B**ILL," the poet gasped, staggering into his friend's room.

"Why, what's wrong?" the friend inquired, starting as he grasped hold of the tottering man.

"Wrong!" the poet muttered. "Ye gods! I wrote a poem about my little boy. I began the first verse with these lines:

"My son! My pigmy counterpart."

"Yes? Yes?"

The poet drew a long breath as he took a newspaper from his pocket.

"Read!" he blazed suddenly. "See what that criminal composer did to my opening line."

The friend read aloud:

"My son! my pig, my counterpart!"—[National Monthly.]

Exclusive.

A SMALL boy who was sitting next to a very haughty lady in a crowded subway car kept on sniffing in a very annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer, and turned to the lad.

"Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds and then, in a dignified tone came the answer:

"Yes, I 'ave, but I don't lend it to strangers."—[New York World.]

Forgot They Were Hungry.

CEN. JOFFRE once told a good-humored story of a party of four British tourists who entered a Paris restaurant one evening and announced that they wanted dinner.

"And we don't want any of your frogs, or snails, or horses," one of them told the waiter, severely. "We'll start with some sort of plain soup."

"Certainly, sir," replied the waiter, and the next minute the four Britons heard him shout down the speaking tube to the kitchen: "Cat soup!"

Without a word the tourists seized their hats and bolted. It was not until some time later that they discovered that in French "four soups"—quatre soupes—is pronounced almost exactly like "cat soup."—[Kansas City Star.]

Two Doctors.

TWO Manhattan physicians were enjoying the breeze from the front seat on the "hurricane deck" of a Riverside Drive bus one sultry afternoon last week when part of their conversation was overheard. It ran like this:

"I performed an operation for appendicitis on the wife of a millionaire yesterday," said the stouter of the pair.

"Yes," said the other. "What was she suffering from?"—[Boston Advertiser.]

Two of a Kind.

A TOURIST in the mountains of Kentucky had dinner with a querulous old mountaineer, who yawned about hard times fifteen minutes at a stretch.

"Why, mah," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping green corn to the Northern market."

"Yes, I orter," was the sullen reply.

"You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed."

"Yes, I guess so."

"Then why don't you go into the speculation?"

"No use, stranger," sadly replied the cracker, "the old woman is too lazy to do the plowin' and plantin'."—[Atlanta Constitution.]

Simple Reasons.

TWO esteemed citizens were chatting away an idle hour some time ago, when one of the pair referred to a business transaction that he was extensively engaged in.

"By the way, Jim," smiled the other. "I understand that Jones has become very much interested in that affair of yours and is making all kinds of inquiries about it."

"He certainly is," returned Jim. "I wonder why it is that some people simply cannot mind their own business."

"I don't know, old pal," thoughtfully answered the other. "There may be one of two reasons or both. They may have no mind, or no business."—[Detroit Journal.]

He Learned His Value.

A TOURIST in Scotland came to a wide ferry. It was stormy and the wind was constantly increasing. The Scotch ferrymen agreed to take the tourist across, but told him to wait until he had first taken a cow across.

When he returned and started across with the traveler the latter became curious.

"Will you tell me why you took the cow across and made me wait?" he asked.

"Weel, now," explained the ferrymen, "you see the coo war valuable, and I feared th' wind wud increase so th' boat might upset on th' second trip!"—[Youth's Companion.]

Real Sorrow.

WHAT are those two sad-looking women over there?"

"They're a couple of neighborhood women who always get together to mourn."

"Torn by some common sorrow?"

"Yes; one's husband never comes home and the other one's husband hangs around home all the time."—[Houston Post.]

No Trouble at All.

ATALL, raw-boned, red-headed countryman was accused in the city court of Valdosta of wife-beating. When arraigned he very promptly pleaded "Not guilty." Not being able to employ counsel, I was appointed by the court to defend him. Taking him off to one side, I said: "Now tell me exactly what took place between yourself and your wife."

"Wasn't nothing took place," he said.

"Then why did your wife swear out this warrant? What was the trouble?"

"Oh," he says, "they wasn't no trouble at all. Last Sunday morning me and my little boy went out in the garden and got some potatoes for breakfast and brung 'em in the kitchen. I told my wife to cook 'em, and she said she wouldn't do no sich thing; we must eat 'em raw. Then she tuck some more potatoes and put 'em in a pot to cook for her and the gal. I told her if me and the boy had to eat 'em raw her and the gal would have to eat raw, too, and I knocked the pot off the stove. Then she tuck the ax and busted the stove all to pieces, and then I slapped her down, and that was all they was to it. Jest no trouble at all."—[West's Docket.]

Preparing a Substitute.

WE ARE to have company for dinner and I don't believe there is a grapefruit to be had in town! What in the world shall I do?"

"Got any oranges?"

"Plenty of them."

"All right. You be splitting the oranges and I'll run down to the drug store and get a pound of quinine to dust them with."—[Houston Post.]

Something Wrong.

PA QUERIED little Tommy Toddles, "what's a parasite?"

"How long have you been going to school, young man?" asked Toddles, Sr.

"Four years," answered Tommy.

"Well," continued the old man, "there is something wrong with our educational system if your years of schooling haven't taught you that a parasite is a person who lives in Paris."—[Stray Stories.]

And She Kept on Smoking.

AUNT CHLOE, do you think you are a Christian?" asked a preacher of an old negro woman who was smoking a pipe.

"Yes, brudder, I 'spect I is."

"Do you believe in the Bible?"

"Yes, brudder."

"Do you know there is a passage in the Scriptures that declares that nothing unclean shall inherit the kingdom of heaven?"

"Yes, I 've heard it."

"Well, you smoke, and there is nothing so unclean as the breath of a smoker. So what do you say to that?"

"Well, when I go dere I 'spect to leave my bref behind me."—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

The Difficulty.

A N AMUSED smile floated over the features of Congressman James A. Hughes of West Virginia the other evening when reference at a dinner was made to the misunderstandings of married life. He said that he was reminded of the case of Smith.

The home life of the Smiths was not always one of roses and sweet singing. One afternoon the elder Smith on calling at his son's home found his daughter-in-law in tears, and on asking why was told the usual story.

"John," sternly remarked the older Smith some time later, "why are you always quarreling with your wife?"

"Because," was the prompt response of son John, "she is always arguing with me."

"I see," returned father. "You make the mistake of getting angry. Why don't you explain to her in a calm, gentle tone of voice wherein she is wrong?"

"That's just the trouble," answered John, with a prolonged sigh. "She is never wrong."—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The Man

BAD MORNING.

until he ultimatum
Zip-saw strap? V herself o

For a r actor. Th dresser, her hair, the bathr

As Helen sheet was cold morn form of to preserving resolved to

"Come to Warren an

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and always read until 12.

A striking characte

rade, Amos Stillman, C

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the actual fighting service. His

teristic was a sense of hon

him in good stead even in

the bedclothes. As a rule,

he never slept himself the few extra moments

about him.

"What kind of a place is

man in?" he demanded, pointing out protection?

"He had no more than

Private Stillman street in

and brazen came piping and

ground.

"Here, corporal, will

this?"—[Washington Star.]

the stumble and eyes shyly

These individuals

were drawn by the elf as

the evening they call make-

"Really, dear, will you

think you ought to wear

cause love ha

"What for?" she

was saying before

the class. To

the room till the brief joys that

—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

"I have heard Love's

name, and let the ma-

son come with his kingdom of

treasures, and be

being through the

woman has the

sure didacticism

flowering into

Men's Store—this January
and Times the Chief
A Bad Storm
on the Gulf.

Prof. R. M. Yerkes and rebuked
an incredulous student, Miss
Ellis Hamel. Miss Hamel took
exception when Prof. Yerkes
promulgated Darwin's theory
that worms have intelligence.

Hundreds of Victims Still
Alive, but Buried in Debris
up to Their Waists.

Los Angeles
Weekly.

Anecdotes Gathered
Many Sources.

[Saturday, January 10, 1915.]

The Married Life of Helen and Warren. By Mabel Herbert Urner.

The Excuse.

DISCUSSING another subject, raised himself on his bed, stared at the small bottle he was half-hidden by Representative P. Lyon in Oswego:

"Of course, the guilty wife can't move the bottle, with a glib excuse. Then their glib excuses, rented and cash awoke Helen.

"This chap, in a dark suit, was thus rebuked by a pretty young girl, too," drawled.

"How dare you try to know this afternoon I saw you last? Do you put things so I heard you tell her, we, etc.?" settling down for another world to you."

"Yes, that's right," the glib husband said calmly. "But, the two worlds, you know, the world. You are the new Enquirer."

An Ominous Selection.

A BALTIMORE was told by a minister who, rising in his congregation, announced that his discourse would be "A New Year's Message."

"And now," he added, "sing the hymn beginning:

"From every stormy wind
From every swelling tide
There is a calm, a sure rest
Tis found beneath the sun's midday."

And he couldn't imagine how far as it would go,

of the congregation present
gave at him.—[Baltimore Sun.]

Fun Under Fire.

A NUMBER of veterans of
were swapping stories, stated this:

"A striking characteristic of
radio. Amos Stillman, Co. A,
Massachusetts Volunteers, in
actual fighting service. A
teristic was a sense of humor
him in good stead even in the
war and contributed not a little
to his health. As a rule, he
did, but sometimes

"At the battle of Cold Harbor
before making the charge, and
the Confederate fire, our men
over six feet tall and
around than a gun barrel, had
the enemy's bullets plowing
about him.

"What kind of a place is
man in?" he demanded. "Out
protection?"

"He had no more than
Private Stillman struck the
ground.

"Here, corporal," said he
this."—[Washington Star.]

The New Modesty.

THE new modesty, the
Gordon, the fashions, the
soft of athletics. Athletics, the
swimming costume, the riding
so forth—athletics has come
that it is only intended to make
you as the sky-sea.

"I know a woman who
the evening of a holiday
think you ought to wear a
What for?" the daughter
before the dress. They
[Mr. Louis Gluck-Demarest.]

Enforced Purchase.

A DANDE went into
a country town to
graph taken. When the bus
re was not like his.

"All right," said Paul.
Next day he was given
his picture to a shop
were the words to his mother.

"The picture was not
he rushed in and showed Paul
not the lighter ex-

I have looked into her eyes in her moments of relaxation, and have read a depth of dreams that belong to the heart of a girl, coupled with something of the splendid passion of the Orient.

until he stropped his razor. That was her ultimatum.

Zip-slash! The first stroke on the razor strap! With a heroic effort, Helen forced herself out of bed and ran into her room.

For a moment she crouched over the radiator. Then, turning on the light by her dresser, with numb fingers she thrust up her hair. By this time Warren was out of the bathroom.

As Helen went in the drenched shower sheet was an accusing reminder. Warren's cold morning shower had always seemed a form of torture until she read of the "youth-preserving" virtues of the cold spray, and resolved to form the habit. For three mornings she had forced herself under the icy stream; then her courage had failed.

"Come here and look at this shirt!" called Warren angrily.

"In just a minute," gulping down a glass of water, an "internal" morning bath that Helen never omitted.

"You're to send nothing more to that laundry—understand?" throwing down his brushes, his hair sleek from the vigorous grooming.

Helen examined the torn neckband of the shirt on the bed.

"I can mend that, dear, so it'll not show."

"Yes; you fixed that pleated one, and my neck's raw yet. Call up that other laundry—the one we had last year."

With a conciliatory "All right, dear," Helen hurried back to her room.

She finished dressing, then threw up the window, leaned out, and drew in ten long, deep breaths of the frosty air—another morning health-giving habit that Helen never neglected.

When she came into the dining-room, Warren was at the table glancing over the war news. The deep, frowning lines between his eyes were the danger signals of a fault-finding and querulous mood.

Helen poured the coffee and served Warren with two eggs and three pieces of bacon, and herself with one egg and two pieces of bacon. This was their regulation breakfast practically the year around.

"Why in thunder can't I ever get bacon cooked the way I want it? This stuff's

burnt to a crisp," rapping it with his fork. "Dear, she does cook yours less. That doesn't look very well done."

"You mean that's the way YOU want it—burnt to a shrivel. How much nourishment do you think's in that? If I didn't get a good square lunch—I'd not go far on this breakfast."

"Why, dear, you know I want you to have everything just as you want it."

"Huh, I know that bluff. You take mighty good care to have things YOUR way. You want your bacon like dried chips, and your boiled eggs hard as bullets—so I've got to stand for the same kind of fodder."

Helen did not try to meet this tirade with argument. Instead, she rang for the maid.

"Emma," as the girl came to the door, "after this don't cook any of the bacon so much. I'll take mine the same as Mr. Curtis. Cut it thicker and don't crisp it."

But even this effort at conciliation Warren ignored. Having gulped down his second cup of coffee, he took up his paper, pushed back his chair, and strode out into the hall.

For a moment Helen's hurt resentment kept her from running after him. He was getting into his overcoat. She heard the rattle of his cane as he took it from the rack—then the opening of the hall door.

"Warren!" She darted after him—but the door had closed.

Even then she felt he would come back to kiss her good-by, with an ironical, "Thought I'd gone, eh?"

The seconds passed. She opened the door. He was not standing before the elevator. The hall was empty.

"Shall I put this cloth in the wash, ma'am or will I do for lunch?" as Helen, heartsick, passed the dining-room.

"Yes—no, oh, it doesn't matter," running to the front-room window.

A delivery boy with a basket, a couple of girls hurrying to work, a shambling old man in a wind-whipped, threadbare coat—except for these the street was empty. Warren had already turned the corner.

It was foolish to feel so wretched, she told herself with passionate reassurance. She had done nothing to irritate him. It was

not her fault. She must not let this spoil her day.

But Helen had the feminine trait of magnifying the thing that distressed her by the simple process of brooding.

By noon she had visions of Warren leaving her altogether, and of herself facing a loveless and destitute old age. The impulse to "do something" to avert these threatening calamities was irresistible. She could no longer keep away from the phone. She must call him up before he went to lunch.

His stenographer answered.

"Yes, Mrs. Curtis, Mr. Curtis is right here. Just a moment!"

"Hello?" It was Warren's voice, curt and hurried.

"Oh, dear, I couldn't help calling you up," quivering. "I—I'm awfully sorry about that bacon."

"Eh, what's that?"

"I—I'm so sorry about the bacon."

"Talk up, I can't hear you," impatiently. "Wait a minute, Miss Middleton," to his stenographer, who was evidently typing. "Now, what is it?"

Something in the curt matter-of-factness of his voice helped restore Helen's sense of proportion.

"Oh, I—I," floundering desperately for something to say, "I can't find the name of that laundry. I thought maybe you'd have it down there."

"Oh," in impatient disgust, "I can't bother about that now. Colonial—Cumberland, some such name. Look it up in the book. By the way, I met Stevens in the subway; they want us to come to dinner Thursday."

Helen turned from the phone with a hysterical desire to laugh. Would she never learn? It was always like this—she was always anguish over something to which Warren had not given thought.

Did other women wear themselves out in just such futile hours of useless, youth-wasting worry? Were the peace of mind and happiness of other wives so pathetically dependent upon their husbands' moods? Or, did she alone analyze and anguish over every trivial discord?

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Men, Women and Affairs in the Kaleidoscope.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

BELIEVE LOVE

rocks, canyons, rushes of water, the silent, aloof peaks, the flower in the path that looks up with something in its wistful face so nearly human—all of these things assume an aspect of wealth that once acquired may never again be taken away.

These individuals are not the dreamers and sentimentalists you choose to label them. They are not prone to take things too terribly serious, either. Meet them upon a plane of decency, and you shall see their wonderful spirit of vivacity, wit and charm. You will find them exquisitely human.

I am thinking of one such—a ripe, delicious, charming woman. She has passed the milestone of early girlhood, into a fullness of development, unmarried—not because love has not sought her; not because she is not fashioned to fulfill ideal wifehood and motherhood. But the modern catch-and-grab methods in love, as well as in other matters, have caused her to step aside, and let the muddy stream rush past.

Here is a woman more desirable than most women. Through the years she has constantly enriched her mind and soul. I have turned the pages of the books she treasures, and have looked deeply into her being through their delicate markings. This woman has thought—not to an end of cocksure didacticism, but to the end of constantowering into new and nobler breadths of vision and knowledge which reach out to you through the aura that surrounds her.

I have looked into her eyes in her moments of relaxation, and have read a depth of dreams that belong to the heart of a girl, coupled with something of the splendid passion of the Orient.

And yet with all of her intense attractiveness, this woman has few men friends. The reason? When they find that she resists the premature embrace, the precipitate kiss, they do not come again. Little pin-headed Polly, Dolly, or Molly will be more kind. So what's the use?

What kind of men, you ask? Why, big men, prominent men, brainy men. Why do you do it, O men? Is it emotional inertia? We will admit the excusableness of the temptation, but—are the Pollies, Dollies and Mollies really your emotional standard of measure?

Do's and Don'ts for the Earnest.

Don't let the unthinking or the envious laugh you out of a high and earnest attitude toward life.

Don't relinquish your ideals if every man and woman whom you meet disappoint you. Somewhere are those who will measure up to the ideals of the noble.

Don't become so engrossed in your high expectations of others that you forget to demand as much or more from yourself.

Don't become so earnest in what you are pursuing that you go forward as a horse with blinders. You need knowledge and touch with all things about you to enrich the fulfillment of your own particular project.

Don't, in your earnestness, become intolerable of others who are not moved by the same impulses as your own. Each one of us has a different call of usefulness.

Don't let your earnestness cause you to forget there should be moments for frolic—wholesome frolic that keeps you in touch with the youth of the world.

Don't, when you have spent your last atom of energy in trying to accomplish an object, feel—in event of its failure—that all is lost, and you can go no further. Go home and recuperate, and build a new structure on the ruins of the old.

Don't make your earnestness as depressing as a drapé of black crape to others. Let it be the inspiring earnestness of smiles and good cheer.

Things Seen and Heard.

It was 11:30 New Year's Eve in Minneapolis. Snow was on the ground and on the roofs. My girl friend had heard much of the hilarity that infested the streets upon this occasion, but had never mixed with it. Thinking everybody else would be out, we sauntered along expectantly. Guardians of the peace were stationed at every corner.

But Peace didn't seem to need guarding. We came upon a few groups of very youthful youths with long, gaily-colored horns, who may have taken a little something besides Winslow's Soothing Syrup, but who were too discreet to toot one little toot into our ears.

"Where are the crowds?" I asked, thinking of the streets of New York and Los Angeles this night, the confetti, feather dusters, the overwhelming spirit of merriment, the crush of people.

Midnight came. There was the sound of whistles and a few bells for about fifteen minutes, as through a perfunctory sense of duty, and then silence. The policemen might as well have been slumbering peacefully on their beats, for all was quiet on the Mississippi.

Mr. Phillips was not competent, although it developed on cross-examination that one of the servants sought his advice, and another witness said

distribution of 800 men's suits and overcoats under price.

Suits and overcoats of the finest imported and domestic fabrics, the new cuts, patterns and styles.

on the Gulf.

Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Los Angeles

Illustrated Weekly.

A Group

The Late Los Angeles Poultry Show.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

CHANGES IN BREEDS.

POULTRY shows indicate the trend of the poultry industry; they show in what direction the interest in pure-blooded stock is tending. Twenty years ago the Asiatic class (Cochins, Brahmans, etc.) was in the ascendancy; today these breeds are a negligible quantity alike in the show-room and the breeding yards, their places being occupied by the Orpingtons and other heavy breeds. Why is this? Partly because fashions in web and feathers change; partly on account of economic values; and partly because other breeds and varieties are exploited and developed by their more enterprising champions. It is a trite saying that all breeds are good in the hands of good breeders; but in spite of the axiom, some breeds and varieties are always dominant, though not always during the same periods.

An Educational Poultry Fixture.

The late Los Angeles poultry show, which only closed on January 12, was no exception to this unwritten law. In it the American class, the Rocks, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds, were predominant, with the last mentioned in the lead. As a close second came the Mediterraneans—the Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Anconas, White-faced Black Spanish, etc. Then in numerical strength were the English breeds—the Orpingtons, Sussex and Cornish, the latter being a transfer from the Oriental, made in the edition of the Standard about to be published. Following these, but in greatly reduced numbers, came the Dutch, French, Belgium and other breeds. The entries in bantams were rather full, covering all the standard breeds and a number of the novelties. Turkeys were a fine entry, covering the seven varieties that are now recognized in the Fancy. Belgian hares and rabbits were a good showing, larger in number of specimens and also in varieties exhibited than has taken place for a number of years. Pigeons were exhibited in good numbers in a room independent of the poultry show the quality being good and the number of varieties extensive and rather complete.

The American Class.

In the classes predominating there were indeed some splendid birds. The Rhode Island Reds are certainly gaining in quality and breeding more even to type and color of plumage. In our shows they have taken first place during the past two years, distancing the ever popular Barred and White Rocks, as well as the Wyandottes—a fact which cannot wholly be attributed to intelligent exploitation alone, for they possess rare qualities alike for hen fruit as well as carcass. On the whole it is quite within the bounds of historical fact to say that there has been but little advance in either the Barred, White and Buff Rocks during the past few years. In type and surface and under color of plumage, in head and leg points, they are no better than those bred, say, ten years ago. In practical values the same criticism applies, though there is a tendency here and there among California breeders to develop strains of better layers in the varieties. The one variety that has shown marked advance is the Partridge Rock, fine specimens of which have been a feature of the Los Angeles fixture for the past few years. In Wyandottes much the same is observable. Some ten years ago the Whites were the predominant variety in the show; today the entries of all Wyandottes are much reduced.

The Asiatics.

Outside of the Langshans, of which there were some good specimens, the showing of Cochins and Brahmans was indeed a negligible quantity. Not only were they few in number, but of only average quality.

The Mediterraneans.

In the Mediterranean class, however, there is matter for congratulation. And though the exhibit of Brown Leghorns was small, in quality it has never been equaled in California. Nor is that all, for all these birds we bred right here in Southern California. In color of plumage and type, in head points, and true Leghorn body, these birds are fit to compete in any company where the sun shines and the stars twinkle. The

same praise is due the winners among the S. C. White Leghorns, a breed that can almost be said to be native of California since it is popular all over the State. In type, pure white plumage, good combs, fine yellow beaks and clean yellow legs, the blue ribbon specimens ably defended the best traditions of this beautiful and useful variety of the breed.

The Black Minorcas maintain their own in the industry as well as the show room. The honor birds were up in quality, and though showing no superiority over those exhibited in the near past, they were nevertheless "up" in many of the good points of a standard variety. There was also a good showing of the Whites and Buffs—the latter a comparatively new variety. The former compared favorably with the Blacks, but the latter impressed us as being rather undersize, though good in color and type.

The Blue Andalusians presented a study between the English and American types, the former calling for strong lacing or fringe to body feathers, which is much less so in the American type. The English bird is also somewhat smaller and seemingly more alert. Needless to add, the winning birds were of the American type, though the imported birds received much favorable comment.

The White Faced Black Spanish were indeed "down to the minute," and are from the Southern California strain that has been winning its spurs in New York and Boston for so long many years.

The Anconas were an even lot, with one here and there rather dark in plumage, somewhat resembling a Black Leghorn.

The English Class.

In the English class there were two pronounced features, viz., the fine display of Sussex fowl, showing the four varieties, and for the first time in Los Angeles, one exhibit of Blue Orpingtons. Viewing all the English breeds one is impressed with the fact that our English cousins are a race of meat eaters. All the English breeds are table fowl, commencing with the historic Dorking and ending with the latest acquisition, the Cornish Fowl. Excepting Dorkings and Red Cops, of which we failed to see any, the English breeds and varieties were well represented. The Black, White and Buff Orpingtons were a good lot, typical in type and good in under and surface color of plumage. The Blues much resemble the Blue Andalusians in color scheme, but otherwise are wholly Orpington. Those who are handling the breed claim that the progeny "comes" reasonably true to color and type, the percentage of "off" specimens being rather small for a new breed. Of the several varieties of Sussex fowl—the Brown, the Light, the Red and the Speckled, the latter was the most in evidence. In body and station the breed is not without a resemblance to the Orpington, and though rated as a meat breed, the hens are fair layers of a good sized tinted shelled egg. We predict a future for the breed in this State, as it not only possesses economic values but also a beauty of form and color that is more or less alluring. The Cornish attracted attention from the fact that the breed furnished the best bird in the show, whose owner enjoys the proud distinction of breeding the bird that won The Times Illustrated Weekly challenge cup. The exhibit was not large, but the birds gave visitors an idea of their fine table qualities, being close feathered and blocky, thus supplying a good carcass with a superabundance of white breast meat.

The Polish.

In the Polish there were a few entries of Bearded Silver and Non-Bearded Golden which showed quality from the fanciers' point of view. The same remark also applies to the Hamburgs, of which the larger number were Silver Spangled and a single pair of the Blacks.

The French Class.

In the French class there were only two entries of Houdans, which possessed quality. The Houdan occupying much the same relation to the poultry industry of France, that the Barred Rock does to this country, it is often a matter of speculation why more people do not handle them.

The Continental Class.

In Silver and Golden Campines there was a good entry, clearly indicating that the breed is not only holding its ground, but is gaining in popularity. In type and color of plumage the winning birds showed quality and improvement over those of an earlier period. The Campine has evidently come to stay.

New and Little Known Breeds.

In the way of new and little known breeds there were the Sicilian Buttercups, Barbus d'Anvers, and the Sierras. Of these the first was the largest exhibit in numbers. Of the last two, the first is a Russian breed, and the last one of local introduction.

The Bantam Fancy.

The Bantam fancy is as strong as ever with the lovers of the midgets of the poultry yard. Nearly all the Standard breeds were in strong evidence. Some of the Black Breasted Reds were wanting in station and hard feathering, though the winners were among the best the writer has ever seen. Breeders of Game bants should never forget that station and close, hard feathering is one of the great essentials in this class. The Ornamental breeds were well to the fore in quality and in breeds and varieties staged. For the first time, fanciers hereabouts were accorded a view of the little Belgian bants with their roguish muffed faces and sprightly appearance. The Rose Comb Blacks were a good class. The prize medal of the American Poultry Association for the best cockerel in the bantam classes was awarded on a Silver Duckwing Game.

The Jungle Fowl.

A trio of the Java Jungle Fowl proved interesting from the fact that it is presumed to be the ancestry from which our races of domesticated fowl have been evolved, while a fair specimen of the Japanese Long-tailed fowl, nicely confined to a glass show pen, affording facilities for showing its long tail feathers, measuring in this instance between five and six feet, proved a curious and an attractive feature.

A Superb Exhibit of Turkeys.

The display of turkeys was beyond question the best that has ever been staged in Southern California. Not only were the entries liberal, but all the Standard varieties were represented, viz., the Bronze, Black, Buff, Bourbon, Blue (slate) White Holland and Narragansett. It is indeed gratifying to report that the quality was good throughout. With the growth of turkey culture in the San Joaquin and Imperial valleys, we look to a growing interest in the turkey industry as well as larger and better exhibits as it develops and becomes better understood.

Water Fowl.

Ducks and geese were not so strong as in the past. The largest entry covered Fawn Indian Runner ducks and Toulouse geese, which averaged well.

Belgian Hares and Rabbits.

The writer of these notes professes to no practical nor technical knowledge of rabbits and their culture, nevertheless he cannot refrain from saying a word of commendation for the splendid exhibits of Belgian hares and rabbits. Not only was it interesting from the fact that it embraced many varieties

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Fowls and eggs supplied.

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90 Lines | Lines
Men's Store—thin Jammies—A Bad Storm
on the Gulf.

vindicated Charles Darwin and Prof. R. M. Yerkes and rebuked an incredulous student, Miss Ellis Hamel. Miss Hamel took exception when Prof. Yerkes promulgated Darwin's theory that worms have intelligence.

Hundreds of Victims Still Alive, but Buried in Debris up to Their Waists.

Los Angeles California

Show.

A Group of Notable Poultry Prize-Winners.

Saturday, January 16, 1915.

ties and large numbers, but it also evinced quality. The gian hare boom of an earlier interest in this department had been so keen as it is at present time it is apparently not a boom as it is one resting on a commercial basis. This is an indication, and argues a future for the industry.

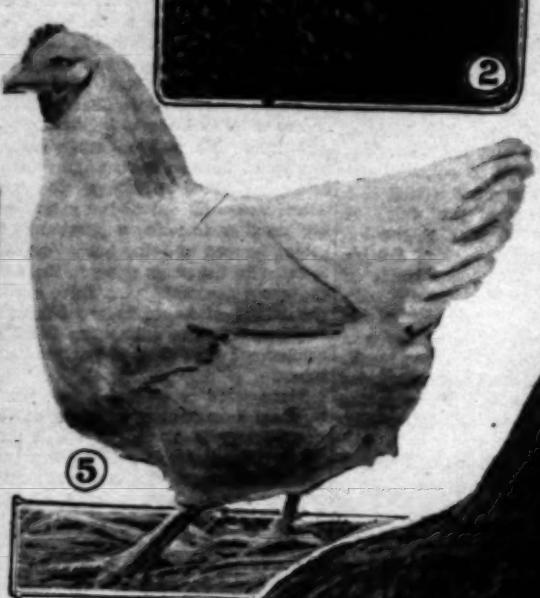
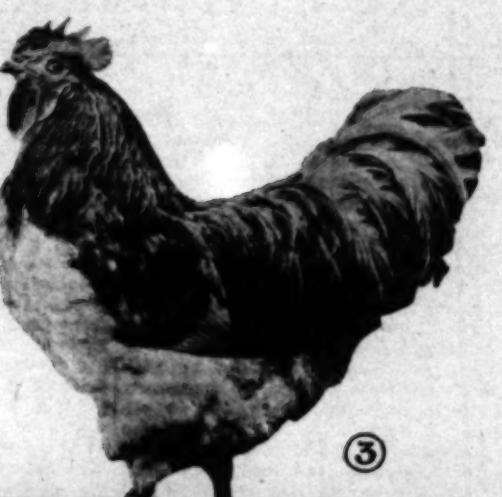
A Matter of Congruence

In conclusion, The Los Angeles Illustrated Weekly congratulates the members' Association and the public generally, for the spirit of fellowship shown in the annual show, now the largest and best class on this Coast. During it less criticism and more latitude the usual lot of affairs of this under somewhat heavy expense to report that it was a success that we may hope for even next season.

Noteworthy Poetry Article

On page 19 of this number
Illustrated Weekly is reproduced
that splendid and most timely
"Country Life in America" article
accompany, in "Country Life,"
article by Henry Wadsworth
"Some Roosters I Have Known."

[Baltimore American.]
house should be of the size
the high side facing south,
the low side facing north.
house should be built up six
half feet from the soil or floor.
The windows should be fifteen
inches apart and should be
muslin, excepting at distance
twenty feet there should be
windows to provide light and
covered frames — doors
should extend to the plate to
much air circulation as possible.



(6) First prize Norwich Cropper. Owned and exhibited by W. H. Alkire, Hollywood.
 (7) Cornish fowl cock, best bird in the show. Owned and bred by John D. Mercer, Los Angeles. Winner of the Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly Challenge Cup.
 (8) First Brown Leghorn cock, New York, 1914, and first Los Angeles, 1915. Owned and bred by Williams Bros., Fullerton, Cal.
 (9) First cock, Speckled Sussex fowl. Owned and bred by Orpington-Sussex Poultry Yards, Sawtelle, Cal.
 (10) First S. C. White Leghorn cockerel, Los Angeles, San Jose and Riverside, 1915. Owned and bred by Mrs. E. B. Martin, Downey, Cal.

Phillips was not competent, although it developed on cross-examination that one of the servants sought advice, and another witness said

distribution of 800 men's suits and overcoats under price.

on the Gulf.

Suits and overcoats of the finest imported and domestic fabric, the new cuts, patterns and designs.

Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Los Angeles Illustrated Weekly.

Feather Fea

The Human Body—Its Care, Use and Abuse.

First-aid Suggestions.

EVERY person should know something about what to do in certain emergencies—something of the simple essentials of first-aid treatment. For the kind of aid that is given during the first few minutes after an accident, or sudden illness, may be determinant between life and death. A little precise knowledge at such times is infinitely more valuable than a vast amount of vague, general information. And it is surprising how much a few general rules, which may be learned in an hour, make for efficiency in the unexpected moment of trial.

Even trifling conditions, if improperly treated in the beginning, may lead to serious consequences. The soldier has come to appreciate this. But since the soldier's life is of no more value than that of each civilian, it behooves those in civil life to take a lesson from the professional fighter, at least to the extent of learning how to safeguard health in emergencies.

To Control Bleeding.—There are two kinds of hemorrhage, arterial and venous. Arterial bleeding, as the name suggests, is bleeding from an artery in which the blood flows directly from the heart, and is propelled by the strokes of that organ. This is the most dangerous form of hemorrhage, because (1) most of the arteries are deeply placed and well protected, so that injury to one implies a relatively deep wound; and (2) because the blood in the arteries is being forced along by the heart, and does not have a chance to form the clot which is nature's way of stopping hemorrhage.

There are two distinct and easily recognized indications of arterial bleeding. First, the color of the blood itself. Arterial blood is bright scarlet, while the blood coming from veins is dark purple color. Furthermore, the scarlet arterial blood spurts in jets corresponding to the beats of the heart, while the bleeding from veins is an even flow, or oozing.

Controlling this arterial spouting is a matter of simple mechanics—shutting off the blood stream at some point between the injury and the heart, like closing a water main to stop a leaking hydrant. This may be done either by making pressure at the point of injury, or immediately above it, always at some point between the wound and the heart, since the blood is coming from that direction.

Take the case of a cut in the hand caused by a piece of glass—a very common injury to children. There will be an oozing of dark blood from the veins and capillaries which are always severed in every injury, but there may be also a little fountain of bright red blood, showing that an artery is severed. In any event, the hand should be held in an upright position, preferably while the injured person is lying down, as both these conditions reduce the blood-pressure in the injured member. At the same time firm pressure should be made into the wound itself, with a wad of absorbent cotton if possible; but if cotton is not available, a clean handkerchief will do.

Absorbent cotton is ideal, because it is practically free from germs, and it also prevents germs from entering from the outside without checking the inevitable oozing or preventing the entrance of air. It may be held in place firmly with the fingers, or with a tight bandage, strip of cloth, or handkerchief. And if the hand is held in an upright position the arterial bleeding will cease in a few moments in most cases, although the capillary oozing may continue for a little longer. Except in cases of severe injury this method will keep the bleeding under control until skilled help arrives.

If the wound is filled with dirt it should be held under a stream of cold water for a moment so as to remove the coarse particles, as cold water also helps to check the bleeding. But thorough cleansing can be postponed until after the severe bleeding is checked.

These directions for checking arterial hemorrhage from wounds of the hands apply also to wounds in the feet and other parts of the body, and are effective for all ordinary injuries. Where large arteries have been severed, however, pressure in the wound itself may not control the hemorrhage. In such cases, pressure must be made and maintained at some point between the injury and the heart.

The most convenient method of doing this

is by using a handkerchief as a tourniquet. The handkerchief is tied loosely about the limb with a firm knot that will not slip, a stick, nail, or any similar object that may be at hand is thrust through the loop, and twisted round and round, thus making pressure and shutting off the blood supply. This tourniquet should be left in place until surgical help arrives.

There are certain points on the legs and arms where this handkerchief tourniquet does the work with relatively little pressure. Thus for wounds of the hand or forearm the tourniquet should be placed just above the elbow, and for wounds of the foot or leg it should be placed just above the knee. For wounds above the elbow, or the knee, the tourniquet should be placed just below the shoulder and the hip respectively.

In placing the tourniquet just above the knee or below the hip and shoulder, less pressure will be required if some object (such as a small block of wood wound in a cloth to prevent bruising the skin) is slipped under the handkerchief at the following points: (1) At the back of the leg just above the knee; (2) at the inside of the leg and a little in front, when the tourniquet is placed at the upper part of the thigh; and (3) on the inside of the arm just below the shoulder. For these blocks will then press directly upon the arteries supplying the limbs, and will thus stop the main blood stream without completely constricting the whole limb.

Suggestions for first-aid remedies will be continued next week.

Charcoal and Clay as Remedies.

Remedies whose curative effects are dependent upon their absorbent powers have been popular in one form or another for centuries. Fine white clay is one of these absorbents which was popular about 200 years ago; but this substance has been supplanted by charcoal, which is quite as absorbent.

Ordinary charcoal in powdered form is beneficial in cases of acid stomach, and in cases where there is gastric fermentation. But recently a specially-prepared blood-charcoal has been placed upon the market which seems to possess greater absorbent powers than the older preparation, and is therefore more effective.

In some experiments carried out by Prof. Lichtwitz of Gottingen it was found that small doses of this blood-charcoal reduced hyperacidity to a normal condition, and was very beneficial in bacterial infections of the intestines. The substance is harmless even in large doses, and may be given without hesitation to invalids.

Prof. Lichtwitz found also that blood-charcoal and ordinary charcoal are valuable in curbing the gnawing pains of hunger in those who are obliged to diet. If given just before meals they reduce the appetite and relieve the distress of under-feeding. Persons suffering from ordinary gastric disorders, therefore, should not take the charcoal until after eating, unless there is a tendency to over-eat.

The Treatment of Flatulence.

Since even very small amounts of charcoal will absorb quite large quantities of gas, particularly the gases of putrefaction, preparations of charcoal in one form or another have long been popular in the treatment of flatulence. In such cases the success of the treatment will depend largely upon the cause of the condition. For gases are only absorbed by dry charcoal, and it is impossible for charcoal to reach the intestinal canal except in a moist condition.

Most of the intestinal gases, however, are caused by the putrescent matter which is the result of bacterial action. But since these substances are absorbed by charcoal even when in a moist state, the beneficial effect of its action is explained by the absorption of the substances that make the gases rather than the absorption of the gases themselves.

Bismuth is also a useful substance in flatulence. And, like charcoal, it is also an absorbent. Purely as an absorbent, however, it is inferior to charcoal; but it is more soothing to the mucous membranes, and makes a good addition to the charcoal prescription.

A Belgian Medical Martyr.

On the last day of the year, 1914, there would have been a great celebration in Brussels had it not been for the fact that certain conditions make celebrations unpopular in the Belgian city at present. The celebration would have been in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andreas Vesalius, Belgium's greatest physician, the world's greatest anatomist.

It was Vesalius who made possible all modern surgery, and all modern treatment. For, in the face of fanatical superstition, he demonstrated the actual shape and position of bones and organs of the body, and brought down the wrath of the church by proving that man had twelve perfectly good ribs on either side, instead of one less on one side, as hitherto believed.

But, like his native country four centuries later, he also incurred the displeasure of a king. And although the monarch's wrath was mollified to the extent of allowing Vesalius to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, instead of being burned at the stake, it came to the same thing in the end. For the great anatomist died from exposure on the Island of Zante before completing his "pennance." The crime for which he was condemned was that of performing an autopsy.

Plans were completed a few months ago to erect a monument at the place of Vesalius's martyrdom. But it appears that the wrath of monarchs still pursues even the anatomist's memory. And the money subscribed for the monument will be used to buy food and ammunition.

Home Treatment of Sick Babies.

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, who has devoted a lifetime to the care of sick babies, asserts that infants, unlike adults, do not thrive well under prolonged hospital treatment. The little things miss the indefinable something that we call maternal care, which no amount of skillful nursing will completely replace. Moreover, for some inexplicable reason, babies do not thrive well when crowded into hospital wards with other babies, even under the very best hygienic conditions. "It may be," says a recent writer on the subject, "that human infants, like chickens, cannot long be aggregated together, even in the most carefully-devised surroundings, without being injuriously affected."

There are conditions under which it is absolutely necessary to send baby to the hospital. But, says Dr. Chapin, an important point to emphasize is that the stay of an infant in a hospital should be as short as possible. The reasons for this are obvious to those who have had much experience along this line. Unless the infant is quickly discharged after the acute symptoms have subsided there is nearly always a slow but progressive loss of weight which bears an inverse ratio to the age, being especially marked under six months. If this atrophy gets beyond a certain point no change of environment or food will save the patient.

This fact has become so apparent that the great baby hospitals which were popular in certain cities some years ago, are being abandoned; and arrangements have been made to place babies at board in private families under the supervision of trained nurses.

Itching.

A correspondent of this magazine has asked for a reliable remedy for relieving itching.

The best remedy, of course, is the one that will cure the cause of the itching, without necessarily being applied to the itching surface itself; for the causes of this condition are numerous, and sometimes very different in character. Thus kidney diseases, liver diseases and diabetes frequently cause persistent itching, and any disturbance of the digestive tract may produce it. Gout, or a gouty tendency, fissures, and seat-worms are also responsible in some cases. And of course when any of these conditions are the cause of the trouble, the treatment should be directed to them.

But there are certain cases of most distressing itching for which no definite cause

can be found, and which require local treatment. Among these, it is often necessary in case of severe itching to use a lotion of carbolic acid and glycerin, or a tincture of benzoin.

Itching caused by heat should not be relieved by ice. Wood alcohol, or any other substance are dangerous.

Itching caused by heat should not be relieved by ammonia, or a solution of

ammonium chloride.

Constipation and Skin.

Criminologists have known for many years that a large number of crimes are the direct result of epilepsy. This is obvious in such cases as epilepsy, insanity, and ~~scorpio~~ ^{epilepsy} our knowledge of the power of poisons absorbed in the brain.

It is an important factor in the

obscure mental condition of

that source.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

expressed his belief that the

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It is a much more

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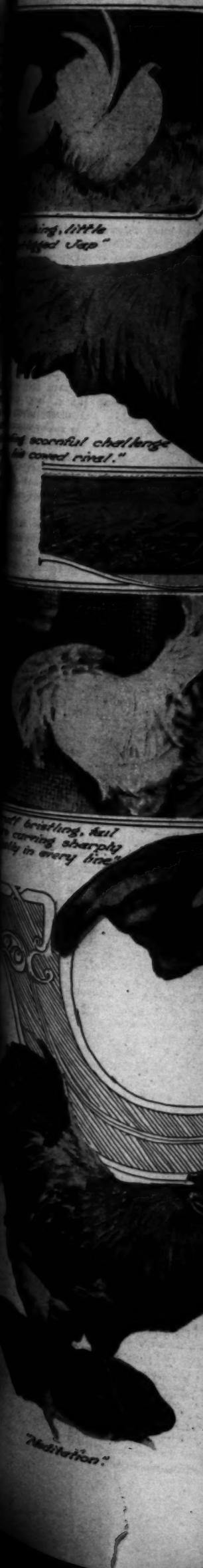
[Kansas City Journal] It

is the custom to have

building a house having a

the chimney "Puff-off" or

"Nest Horizon."



from our \$30
Lines Lines

and Turn the Chief
a Bad Storm
n's Store—this January
on the Gulf.

worthy contribution to science,
vindicated Charles Darwin and
Prof. R. M. Yerkes and rebuked
an incredulous student, Miss
Ellis Hamel. Miss Hamel took
exception when Prof. Yerkes
promulgated Darwin's theory
that worms have intelligence.

Hundreds of Victims Still
Alive, but Buried in Debris
up to Their Waists.



Los Angeles World Weekly.

[Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Feather Features from "Country Life in America."

and Abuse.

can be found, and which do local treatment. Moreover, it is often necessary in cases where the distress is more deeply seated than this purpose a popular and effective is a lotion of carbolic acid, a solution of about two teaspoonfuls to a cupful of water. The lotion is made by adding two or three drops of glycerin, and four ounces of carbolic acid. Wood alcohol, or benzene, should not be used, as in some instances are dangerous. The lotion is a strong and annoying one, but its tincture of benzoin placed over the affected surface with a camphorated oil sometimes gives great relief.

Itching caused by insect bites may be relieved by some alkaline medicine, such as ammonia, or a solution of bicarbonate of soda.

Constipation and Crime.

Criminologists have been for many years that a large number of crimes are the direct effect of constipation. This is obvious in such prominent cases as epilepsy, insanity, and homicide. Our knowledge of the possible effects of poisons absorbed in the body shows that, in some cases, it becomes apparent that obscure mental conditions may be due to that source.

Sir Arbuthnot Lane has expressed his belief that the desire to commit crime is an important factor in personal instincta. Referring to our criminal statistics he says: "The mental condition of the犯人, stupidity, or misery, become exaggerated into a mania, cholera, or even apparent insanity. Patients are very liable to fits of rage. They sleep very badly and complain that they have derived no benefit from their night's rest. Neuralgic attacks, called neuritis, are frequently of varying degrees of severity. Convulsions are not infrequent. Convolusions are not infrequent. Of intestinal stasis, a very frequent feature and one of the most serious symptoms which cause damage to the nervous system is the want of control over the bowels, which makes the sufferer very liable to commit crime. It is a much more serious crime than is generally supposed."

The Significance of Slight Colds.

Many persons pay scant attention at this time, which are passing may be of little significance, but they may lead to serious disease. In children, as the author of "Greater than Cure" points out, particularly in a young child, may be considered serious. The possibility of a subsequent occurrence of complications, such as middle-ear inflammation, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, etc., must always be a subject for alarm and prevention. If possible, enlarged cervical glands should be removed. Enlarged bronchial glands should be removed. All of these glands may become tuberculous.

Again, most colds, if not serious, and are transmitted through families or close relatives, are especially spread by children. The first step in the prevention is to ascertain if the child has any colds, particularly through the nostrils. If there are, they are probably the cause of the colds. The nostrils should be removed. The nose should be removed. For children with protracted colds are not able to receive better nourishment.

At the Signs of the Law.

(Kansas City Journal.) In China it is the custom to hang certain birds in the house bearing the name of the occupant's name. If a bird hangs in the house as an extra measure, it is known as the character "Prosperity" and the bird is known as the "Lucky Bird."



"Each in turn, when free, menaces his imprisoned foe."

[67]

19

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Official statement says the French submarine *Surcouf* was sunk by British forces and 124 men were rescued.

The French submarine crew of about 127 men became incapable of travel and was submerged. S. ROME, Jan. 16.—It is believed that the Italian submarine *U-10*, while cruising in the Mediterranean, was sunk by an accident.

The British submarine *U-10* sank twelve 3-inch guns, which were carried by 184 men.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—No news has been received so far as official reports of the German submarine *U-10* which was missing after sinking the *Surcouf* on Jan. 15. The *Surcouf* and the *U-10* were lost in the East Prussian port of Vistula River.

The French submarine *U-10* was entrenched along the coast of the North Sea. On either side of Heligoland, the French submarine checked any further advance of the British and big guns have been taken up in the cities and bayonets have been fixed in the fortifications to play the role of defense. Through here and there, the British have attacked and captured many towns.

The Germans have captured some towns, but their attacks have been mainly near Flory, and elsewhere they have not been so successful.

The Germans have been active in their attacks, but in the early morning they lost 400 men. The British have undertaken to capture the town of Flory. Their efforts in some quarters have been successful, but in other parts of the ground in its present position, military men in London believe the Germans will continue their efforts, but as success is not yet achieved, they may attempt the same again.

In Poland, north of Warsaw, the fighting consists largely of engagements, but British and German troops continue to attack each other, which arms which blockades the river, saw, but apparently have not been so successful.

Unless Field Marshal Hindenburg has another plan, he will have to give up his plan to capture the German front line. In the lower Vistula, the Germans must soon capture the river, and the Russians will be forced to retreat the German rear.

The Austrians like the British, have brought forward heavy artillery to stop the Germans, but which if it gets across the river again, will be unable to stop them.

Allen's personally known for a farm and Wark with the cash on hand and early in statement.

This time, will prove my crime.

Pledged the \$70,000 in

Rome, January 16.—For Emmanuel, the Minister of War, and other officials, a friendly welcome was given at the station. The minister was welcomed by the people of Rome, who had gathered to witness the arrival of the new minister.

The King begged the minister to be calm and restrained. He declared he came as a low-citizen and not as a king. He was brought with him a large amount of supplies and distributed among the people entrusted to him to help the poor. He had begged him to give his name to suffering mothers with little children.

AN. STATE OF PL

Portland (Or.)—George A. White, was appointed Adjt.-Gen. W. E. Fife, today that he intended to leave at any early date to take command of the National Guard relieved in local disturbances.

Mr. Phillips was not competent, although it developed on cross-examination that one of the servants sought his advice, and another witness said

tribution of 800 men's suits and overcoats under price.

Suits and overcoats of the finest imported and domestic fabrics, the new cuts, patterns and styles.

on the Gulf.

Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

Los Angeles

Illustrated Weekly.

The City and the House Beautiful.

By Ernest Braunton.

Avoid Straight Lines.

IMPORTANT AND COMPREHENSIVE RULE OF GARDENING.

THE third, and last, of the great fundamental rules of landscape design, "Avoid straight lines," is, in the opinion of the writer, of almost as great importance as the first and chief rule which the greatest authorities have laid down for governing our garden planning. As the average young lady says of everything that needs her approval: "It is just too cute for anything." It permits the entry of more art in detail than all other rules combined, and provides for intricacy of design; ease of approach, access without apparent restraint, and availability of all parts without departure from the "shortest line between two given points." Compliance with this rule is accompanied with more pleasure than in dealing with any other, yet it is a dangerous dictate for the novice or amateur to deal with.

Nature makes no straight lines, for whether it be the canopy above, the horizon about us, the shore of ocean or pond, the course of streams, the lines of horse, bird, or even of the human figure, beautiful curves and variety and multiplicity of curves everywhere abound. Without guidance such as a taut cord, a straight edge, or ruler, man cannot make a straight line. Even with the assistance of a crack or continuous joint in a sidewalk the homeward-bound in the "wee sma' hours aenent the twal" cannot maintain their physical dignity and equilibrium, however assiduously their feet woo the "straight and narrow path of rectitude." It must then be apparent that nature never intended man to make straight lines, and the present writer loves them not, even in a dwelling-house. The clay cottage with thatched roof is the very acme of beauty in shelters for mankind, and often the simple, old-fashioned garden round-about holds more of natural charm than the most favored part of the grandest estate.

Those who have tramped over freshly-fallen snow, though intent upon going in a straight line from one specific point to another, looking back upon their course, may easily descry what beautiful and smoothly-flowing curves they have traced upon earth's wintry shroud. Even the paths of domestic animals through their pastures are of most artistic and gentle departure from the monotonous straight line. Still, we would not advise following these in the economic disposition of traffic, as did the Bostonians with Sam Foss's calf trail. Likewise, we should avoid violation of the dictates of common-sense by trying to institute curves in a front walk from street to door when the distance is but a few paces. Curves must not be made to appear ridiculous. Sometimes restricted scope precludes their use and straight lines must prevail. Still, the straight line is not, as Ruskin is reputed to have said, "the line of beauty."

Plant Iris Now.

THE iris is each year becoming more popular, especially those of the Germanica section and hybrids of the same. The local school gardens, of which Clayton F. Palmer is the head, have purchased some 10,000 to 20,000 which will bloom the coming spring, and through this channel alone hundreds of parents will become intimately acquainted with iris for the first time. Mr. Palmer is quite enthusiastic over the "poor man's orchid," and has secured a fine variety of forms and colors. Those who watch the garden in their local school yard will be able to get a fair insight to the value of these lovely flowers, yet we would strongly advise planting some at home right now.

Holland Bulbs.

THE European war seems not to have interfered with shipments of what we term "Dutch bulbs," and they are as cheap as ever. This month is the very latest in which they should be planted, so that intending planters not yet supplied had best "get busy," for these bulbs will not bring best results if planted later than January unless they are being carefully stored in a dark, cool, dry storage-room.



A GARDEN TEA-HOUSE.

Garden Tea House.

A RUSTIC tea house for private gardens may be constructed from eucalyptus poles that will harmonize with its surroundings in any garden, and at very little cost for either labor or material. The one here-with illustrated is rather severe in both outline and detail, but extreme simplicity and economy were governing factors in its design, for it was to be commodious enough for a score or more of people to find sitting room in it. The detail work in the skirting panels could well be made up of olive or some wood not so straight as eucalyptus, and so disposed as to avoid the "square" effects so manifest in our illustration. This is rather a Japanese effect, and the structure could be fittingly covered with wisteria vines or, if evergreens are desired, with honeysuckles.

Palm Nut Oil

COMMERCIAL AGENT HARRIS, British Honduras, has the following to say in a recent United States Daily Consular Report:

"A promising field for American inventive genius, capital, and ability for organization exists in British Honduras and adjacent territory, in making use of the nuts of the cohune palm, of which there is an immense and apparently inexhaustible supply. In certain districts the cohune palm constitutes 20 to 30 per cent. of the vegetation."

Much interesting matter is contained in the article, which occurs in the issue of December 28, but our readers are primarily plant fanciers. The palm, *Attalea cohune* (accent on the "e" in *Attalea*) is a tropical species only fit for green houses with us, but grows to sixty feet high at home, with leaves like a fine ornamental date palm. The nuts are about three inches long, make a finer oil than cocoanut oil, which is used for cooking, as a substitute for glycerine in high explosives, for the finer soaps, and in various other ways. The whole fruit is also used in making ordinary laundry soap. The leaves are fine for fiber yield, and ropes, brooms, etc., are made therefrom. The palm belongs to the cocoanut tribe or division of the palm family.

SEED COMBINE

Yes, there is one, deny it as they may. The profits on most of their seeds are too large. They will tell you that we can't sell the best seeds at our prices, but our seeds ARE THE VERY BEST and we pay as much for them as they do which our invoices will prove. Don't pay their big profits. Our Slogan: Seeds at LOW PRICE and NO PRICE can buy better. Try us. Send for Price List.

West Coast Seed House
116-118 East Seventh St., Los Angeles.

MODERN IRRIGATION METHODS!

Write for our Brown Book (Eighth Edition.) Kellar-Thomason Co., 1230 East 28th Street. Ask your dealer or contractor.

Avocado, Citrus Trees

We have a fine variety of budded Avocado, Lemon and Orange Trees ready to plant. The Avocado is the coming fruit. Get in early and make the big money. Don't fail to visit our nursery and get prices. It will pay you. Write for circular. Address: MAGGIE BROWN NURSERIES, Pasadena, Cal. R. P. D. No. 2. Phone Colo. 3935.

Gardens, Ground
Streets, Parks, La-

Home, Sw

KIDS' CLOTHING.

San Francisco Flower Show

[Dallas News:] One can buy in flower show at the San Francisco Flower Show initials by the yard, and a blue outline stitch on narrow tape, three-eighths or a half inch wide, used for marking plain clothes. They are of great use to the American Horticultural Society. Two exhibits, one by a large family, who has been obscured, and we can't afford to spare on expense to hold the display room. It finds it necessary to local talent and a person to furnish mark on the third. Just a week ago, when there are two children of California.

Watch the strip of cloth cut off from the strip of cloth, it is a good overcoat on the inside of men from British Columbia, or place where it will be independent of the city at that time, and very important.

While it is to take care pipes, fixtures give the sub important well done so in the supply. Each mixture should be kept for the purpose of sewer gas. That every fixture is connected of the trap, will allow any waste pipe to getting out of the room.

All fixtures material which will purify. This is very much better boards.

All fixtures are from this city. Five hundred dollars will be in one pair and red for the other.

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Lines | Lines
Men's Store—this January
and Times the Chief
A Bad Storm
on the Gulf.

vindicated Charles Darwin and Prof. R. M. Yerkes and rebuked an incredulous student, Miss Elsie Hamel. Miss Hamel took exception when Prof. Yerkes promulgated Darwin's theory that worms have intelligence.

Los Angeles Times Weekly.

Gardens, Grounds,
Streets, Parks, Lakes

Home, Sweet Home" - For Wife and Mother. For Daughter and Maid.

CLOTHING.

AUGUST 17-20 are the dates of the San Francisco Flower Show at San Francisco. One can buy in bulk by the yard, or in small stitch on narrow, three-eighths or a half inch. Basement walls should be carefully constructed of cement or any material which will keep out the surface water. Then if proper ditches are prepared and the connections from all sinks, lavatories, etc., of the house are properly made there need be little trouble with the matter of drainage.

Watch the Fixtures.

While it is the business of the plumber to take care of details of installing the pipes, fixtures, etc., yet everyone should give the subject enough thought to know the important points. Of course, the most important thing is to have the plumbing well done so there will be no leakage either in the supply pipes or the waste pipes. Each mixture should have a trap which should be kept full of clean water for the purpose of keeping back the poisonous sewer gas. Our best plumbers also insist that every fixture should have a vent. The vent is connected with the waste pipe back of the trap. This method of arrangement will allow any gas which may arise in the waste pipe to escape through the vent, thus getting out of doors, and not finding its way into the room.

All fixtures should be of some kind of material which will not absorb water or impurities. This is the reason enamelware is much better than wood, even for drainboards.

All fixtures should be kept perfectly clean. If kerosene or sal soda is used, porcelain or enamelware may be cleaned with very little effort.

TO TRAVEL.

439—439

On or before January 1st we will move our new location in the old Morris & Snow Dining Room at

439 South Main Street. With the greatly increased traffic we expect to be better equipped to care for our growing business.

Morris & Snow Sons

A nickel finish hangs from a nickel frame right, for the stirrup is a good deal of trouble. It costs about \$2.

MATTERS.

REES

Stock now and the tree handled or grew finer in the season which accounts for the fruit. We have about 75,000 trees in the living room. These can be seen any time in the big store. ornamentals, parking and other invite your inspection.

Established 1888
SEED & PLANT CO.
320-330 S. MAIN ST.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

ray Pumps
any Purposes
in the delight of the
the carpet for
the relief for

CELLARS.

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ment is therefore one of the most important rooms about the home, because if it is insanitary on account of bad drainage, the foul gas will penetrate the entire house and render the other rooms unhealthful.

Basement walls should be carefully constructed of cement or any material which will keep out the surface water. Then if proper ditches are prepared and the connections from all sinks, lavatories, etc., of the house are properly made there need be little trouble with the matter of drainage.

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HOME DOCTORING.

Fruit Before Bedtime.

[Dallas News:] Many persons find that some light fruit taken directly before going to bed induces comfortable and sound sleep. Lemons and lemons are stomach sedatives. Apples either baked or uncooked are good to promote sleep; a hot bath is good. In extreme cases a rubber icebag filled with broken ice placed at the back of the neck and a hot-water bag at the feet to equalize the circulation will have almost immediate effect.

Gentle exercise just before going to bed will often have the desired effect. Bend the head slowly forward as far as possible, then as far back as possible. Count twenty with eyes on the ceiling. Repeat ten times. Another exercise is to stand erect and rise slowly from the heels. Descend slowly. Do this forty or fifty times until you feel the congestion of the muscles of the leg. Sleep will soon come after this.

To Strengthen Weak Ankle.

For strengthening a weak ankle that is just recovering from a sprain, beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth and stir in common table salt until thick enough to spread on cloth; bind on the ankle. Change every two or three days until relieved.

KINKS IN THE KITCHEN.

Cooking Watery Vegetables.

[Ladies' World:] The very watery vegetables—squash, spinach, beet tops—and any vegetables that are new and tender—are better if cooked over steam, or in a pan with a very little water only. Special cookers come for the purpose. A perforated container sets into or over a larger vessel holding the water. This method may also be successfully accomplished by putting a rack, or inverted strainer, in the bottom of the pan, adding just an inch or so of water, and placing the vegetables on the rack. A minimum of water can then be used without scorching.

Removing Egg Yolk From Whites.

Even the most careful cook will sometimes get a bit of the yolk of an egg into the whites which she is about to whip. As the tiniest bit of the yolk will prevent the whites from beating up stiff, take it out before putting in the egg beater. This can be done by dipping a piece of white cotton

Hundreds of Victims Still Alive, but Buried in Debris up to Their Waists.

[Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

cloth in hot water, wringing it as dry as possible, then touching the bit of yolk with it. The cloth will instantly absorb the yellow, leaving the white ready to beat.

ABOUT WALL COVERINGS. In Making Selection.

[New York Sun:] All wall coverings should be tested under artificial light, for gas and electricity play the strangest tricks with color. Delicate shades of blue frequently change into a sickly green, and spoil a color scheme.

A wall covering should also be chosen in regard to the other furnishings of the room. The rarest old mahogany furniture will lose its charm if it is placed in a room with red paper. If one boasts of fine Oriental rugs a paper that will bring out their rich colorings should be selected. A brown wall paper or textile will heighten the soft brown and yellowish tints of the finest rugs.

Background for Pictures.

A plain paper or one with quiet self-tone pattern is the only kind that makes a successful background for pictures. The soft neutral tone of cartridge paper is a splendid setting for ornaments and pictures, while soft brown is a safe choice of paper for the average room, as against it almost any picture, be it oil painting, water color, portrait, etching or photograph, appears to advantage. Gray is also a good and restful color to live with. A happy and popular combination is the gray wall covering with white woodwork. It is an admirable idea for the city apartment, where there is none too much light.

HEARTSEASE.

The Silent Hour.

[Chicago Herald:] One of the most valuable and effective methods of relaxation, re-

Demand PURE Drinking Water

This Water-Purifier is rented to you and receives a thorough renovation by the Company at regular intervals. Total charge 50c a month. Your standards of CLEANLINESS.

The value you place on the HEALTH of your family. Demand that you use only PURE water.

Read the Editor's comment. "I am using a Los Angeles Product (National German Purifier) and find it in SEVERAL RESPECTS SUPERIOR TO ANY FILTER that I have come across. It not only PURIFIES THE WATER, but keeps the water delightfully cool."—Dr. Harry Brook, N.D., Editor of the BODY.

NATIONAL PERCOLATOR CO., Inc., 124 West 28th Street See us for Territory. Main 1979

Plant Nursery Stock

NOW

Write for free catalogue.

Claremont Nurseries,

Indian Hill Blvd., Claremont, Calif.

BULBS

Now is the time to plant bulbs. Special offer for one week only, upon receipt of 50c, I will mail you my regular \$1.00 collection of Bulbs, together with a copy of my bulb catalogue, giving full cultural directions.

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2-Year-Old Rose Bushes

In 6-inch
PAPER POTS.

Grown at our Montebello Nurseries. Large bushes ready to bloom. All the standard and best new varieties. 50c Each. \$3.50 per dozen. Fruit Trees and Berry Plants. Ask for catalogue.

Chas. Winsel 211 South Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

THERE ARE TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE

in Southern California who intend to buy fumed oak tables this coming week. Twelve hundred of these are prepared to pay cash. This message is to them.

If they will visit other stores and get well posted on quality and prices and then examine our line, we will sell almost everyone of them one of our fine California-made tables. Workmanship is excellent. Fuming is unexcelled.

The same argument applies to our fine Cedar Chests made from knotted Mountain Tennessee Cedar and Mahogany from the Island of Negros.

We specialize on two articles only.

TABLES AND CEDAR CHESTS

MISSION BELLS FURNITURE COMPANY

1809 S. Main St., Los Angeles, California

cently tried for both children and mother, has been "the silent hour" immediately after luncheon.

Each member of the family's privilege of reading, writing or sleeping is respected during this hour, in which children—after a few days' trial—readily co-operate.

Little Fairy Tales.

Do we believe in them? Ah yes, we must. Forgotten lore sacred to childhood trust; And yet a sorry place this world would be Where played no hidden fairy minstrelsy. With "Once upon a time" we settle down To clinking armor, rustling satin gown; And were they married, yet how scarce the laughter

Without "And they lived happy ever after." How often at the cross-roads gleams a sign That we are wandering near the border line Of fairy realms, and winged our tired feet stray

Where fairy footstep lightly lead the way. —[Constance Clarke.]

Olive Trees
Manzanillo Mission and all other wanted varieties

BUY FROM THE LARGEST, BEST EQUIPPED NURSERIES ON THE COAST.

CITRUS TREES

We are not only leaders in the growing of olive trees, but also specialize on fine citrus stock.

We can fill orders for almost any quantity of oranges, lemons, limes, pomelos, citrons, in all the best varieties. We call particular attention to our magnificent stock of Washington Navel and Valencia Late Oranges and Eureka Lemons. Also a fine stock of Lisbon and Villa Franca Lemons.

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Our Mr. George C. Roeding has had over 30 years' experience in this State and is probably the best-known nurseryman on the Coast. His experience covers not only the growing of nursery stock, but all other points up to the disposal of the fruit. The benefit of this experience is yours for the asking.

When you buy trees from us we take a live interest in you and your orchard; we want to see every R. & W. planted orchard yield a profit to its owner and become a lasting advertisement for this company. We will be glad to give you full information about our advisory service, free of charge or obligation, if you will call or write.

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We have a splendid stock of Ornamentals — comprising almost everything you may desire. All varieties of Cypress Cedars Hardy Evergreen Field Grown Roses Budded and own roots, Bush and Climbers.

Illustrated Catalogue—Free listing all stock grown by us, over 2000 varieties of fruit and ornamental trees, vines, plants, etc. Write for it—or call and see us.

Roeding and Wood Nursery Co., Inc. 1611 E. Washington St., Los Angeles, California

BERLIN
official
the French
was sunk
rescued.

The crew of a 12.7 foot submarine while cruise accident.

The twelve 3-inches of 184 men.

LONDON, have been n far as official result of the training the sons and the East River.

The French trenched along either side of the checked any tanks and big guns rifles and bayonets in that region continue to plan attacks and on winds.

The Germans captured some but their attack largely near the river where they have not been.

The German activity in the ground they have undertaken by camber. Roeding in some quarters resume a semi-ground in its military may attempt to do.

In Poland, fighting continues, many armies which saw, but apparently.

Unless Prussia has another Russia, who to the German bank of the lumber must be freed for the attack the German rear.

The Austrian brought forward which if it goes again, early in statement this time, hall prove any crime.

pledged the \$70,000 sentence in

ROME, Jan. 16.—Emperor Ferdinand and other officials at Sora an enthusiastic welcome revived the earth heavy rains the ruins, displayed the rescue work of relief.

The King be calm and rule. He declared he low-citizen and brought with him supplies and entrusted to his mother who had begged him to suffer with his

JAN. STATE

with his investigation was no on careful.

The emerging protest to take on with the it is pre-pressed, by the early in ew landed in local disturbance.

PORLAND, George A. V. was appointed of the Oregon Adjt.-Gen. W. today that he at any early national Guard in

Saturday, January 16, 1915.]

The season's greatest clothing opportunities in the Men's Store—an important contribution of 800 men's suits and overcoats under price.

Suits and overcoats of the finest imported and domestic fabrics, the new cuts, patterns and colors.

Long Trains in Nebraska abandoned—Prospects for Wheat Good.

Los Angeles

The Biggest and Best.

In the Office, the Store and the Home.
Gives the News of the Day in a Masterly Way.

All the News of the Day

The Los Angeles Times

The Foremost Daily Newspaper on the Pacific Coast

Uses Both Day and Night Reports of the Associated Press and Has Special Correspondents of Its Own in the Centers of Population in All Countries. Daily Prints Every Happening of Importance on the Civilized Globe, Including News of the Political, Religious, Social and Literary Life of the People of All Foreign Countries.

Comprehensive and Varied Literary Features

The week-day paper runs in size from 26 to 32 pages and the incomparable Sunday Times contains from 144 to 158 pages each week, in addition to the illustrated Weekly, which is replete with authentic and trustworthy information about Southern California and the Pacific Southwest, besides capturing the well-written descriptive matter of historic interest, fascinating fiction, appealing poetry and other delightful reading matter.

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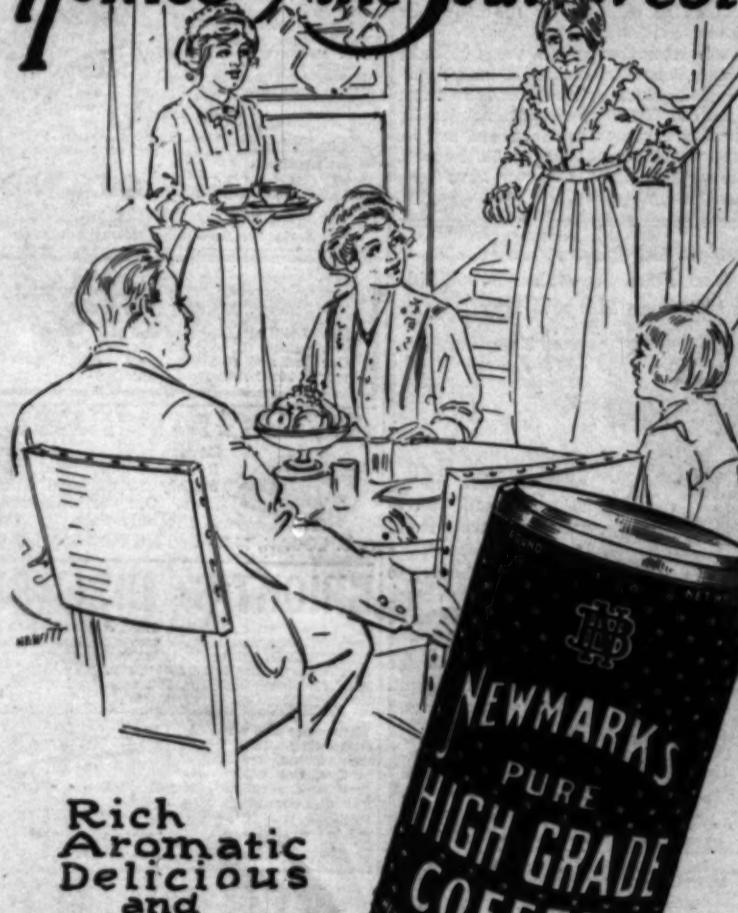
PUBLISHERS

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, President and General Manager.

Los Angeles, California

INDEX

Enjoys First Place in the Homes of the Southwest



Rich
Aromatic
Delicious
and
It Never Varies

Facts Pertinent to the
Automobile Industry

Owing to its equable climate, Los Angeles is the one city in the United States in which automobiles are used every day of the year. As a result, there are more automobiles owned and automobile accessories sold in Los Angeles than in any other city of equal size in the world.

The total number of machines owned and operated by persons residing in the city of Los Angeles is 40,000. Total registrations in California are 122,000.

Los Angeles, which has a population of 316,817, uses 486 miles of good roads radiate from the city limits. The county of Los Angeles.

That the Los Angeles Times, the largest newspaper in the Southwest, is ever alert to promote the interest of both automobile dealers is indicated by the great quantity of automobile news and Automobiles.

Automobiles and Automobiles.

The Times

First and Broadway, Los Angeles

Chicago Representatives
Williams, Lawrence & Creamer,
Harris Trust Building

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